

HELP OF CANADA  
IN PAN-AMERICAN  
GOALS PLEDGED

Trade Commissioner of the Dominion Shows Nations' Mutuality of Interest

GOOD WILL AND PEACE  
SOUGHT ON CONTINENT

Oscar Straus Indorses Mr. Hay's Linking of Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The unequivocal declaration that Canada's "immediate destiny lies on the American Continent, in co-operation with her neighbors," and the pledge of the Dominion's "allegiance to Pan-Americanism in its broadest sense," was the outstanding feature of the meeting of the Pan-American Congress here. The congress is being attended by delegates representing countries all the way from the Arctic Circle to the southern tip of South America.

The declaration for Pan-Americanism on behalf of Canada was made by Frederic Hudd, Canadian trade commissioner to the United States. Mr. Hudd said that so far as he was aware this was the first occasion on which representatives of Canada had taken part in a Pan-American conference. This participation, he added, may be regarded as evidence of the extent to which Canada's sense of importance and responsibility in international affairs is increasing.

Meaning of Pan-Americanism  
"The term Pan-America in popular thought has gradually come to have a more or less pure Latin significance, perhaps largely through the media of the press. But the term Pan-America includes or pertains to the whole of America, both North and South, and to all Americans. Therefore no conception of Pan-America is complete that does not include the Dominion of Canada," Mr. Hudd declared, continuing:

"We hope that Canadian participation in this conference will mark the beginning of not passive, but active Canadian participation in all conferences of this character, and we hope the holding of some future conference in Canada will mark the beginning of the co-operation of all the countries on this Continent. We earnestly seek their good will and to work with them in the interests of mutual prosperity and the permanent peace of the world."

"There is no problem too difficult for the countries of Latin-America and North America to solve, no catastrophe too ominous for the countries of the Western Hemisphere to avert, provided they stand together as the United States of the American Continent."

Co-operation with Neighbors  
"Canada is the eldest daughter in a great commonwealth of nations, but her immediate destiny lies on the North American Continent, in co-operation with her neighbors. Canada's investments in Central and South America are considerable and her trade with the United States and these countries is steadily growing. She will therefore continue to play an increasingly important part in the development and prosperity of the Western Hemisphere."

"Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the Canadian delegates here, I pledge our allegiance to Pan-Americanism in its broadest spirit, realizing as we do that the countries of this hemisphere can best serve the highest interests of one another and of all those of the world by intelligent co-operation and by the free interchange of information relative to the problems, conditions, ideals and purposes existing in this steadily growing continent of America, may continue to make a vital contribution to international order and prosperity and to the peaceful progress of mankind."

Views of Oscar Straus  
Oscar Straus, general chairman of the New York committee for the congress, and one time Secretary of Commerce and Labor, recalled John Hay's definition of the foreign policy of the United States as "The Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine."

"The fact is," Mr. Straus added, "as time runs on the true application of the Monroe Doctrine in our political relations with our sister republics should be identical with the Golden Rule."

Among the other speakers were Case R. Howard, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; George Wilson, vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade; J. C. Muniz, acting Consul-General for Brazil; Felipe Tejada, Consul-General of Cuba; P. R. Rincón, Consul-General of Venezuela; Hannibal Price, official representative of Haiti in the United States; William W. Davis, representative of the Dominican Republic; and Henry R. McDowell, international lawyer of this city, who urged American entry into the World Court as "indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the world."

NO BOLSHEVISTS NEED APPLY  
By Special Cable  
VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The Communist organ, Rote Fahne, has ceased publication owing to a shortage of funds from Moscow. This constitutes an admission that Austria is better ground for the seed of Bolshevism, despite the severe unemployment situation.

Nebraska Offers Pine  
Trees for Windbreaks

Special Correspondence  
Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 12

THROUGH the co-operation of the federal forestry service, Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska, is offering to the farmers free of charge a supply of jack pine trees raised on the nursery in northwestern Nebraska, for use as windbreaks and other purposes.

Two million trees a year are being produced in the nursery, and are being distributed, under the old law, only to farmers and ranchers in the sixth congressional district, which covers 36 of the 93 counties in the State. The law was amended a year ago so that they may be available to any person in the State. These trees may be transplanted when three years old, and the Government has been carrying on this work at the rate of about 1000 acres a year.

CHILE APPEALS  
FROM DECISION  
ON PLEBISCITE

President Coolidge Called  
Upon by Cable to Act  
on Protest

ARICA, Chile, Dec. 17 (AP)—An official communique issued after the meeting of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission says: "The appeals of the Chilean member of the commission were certified, and transmitted to the arbitrator" (President Coolidge).

The strictest reserve has been maintained thus far concerning the nature of the Chilean appeals and the transactions of the commission, but eventually, after smoothing out early difficulties, the vote recorded for certification was unanimous.

It is understood that the appeals will be transmitted to the arbitrator by cable, with the request that the arbitrator reply in the same way regarding the manner and time of taking up the appeal.

Other parts of the appeal, in which the Chileans object to the general procedure of the commission, alleging efforts were made to alter the present condition of the territory which, in their view, was contrary to the award, were not certified, but will be transmitted to the arbitrator for him to entertain on his own motion if he wishes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—While officials declined to comment on the Chilean appeal to President Coolidge as arbitrator of the Tacna-Arica award, they generally expected here that he would take prompt action.

He probably will be guided, observers thought, by the view that the dispute in Arica is a question between the three plebiscitary commissioners rather than the nations they represent, and that whatever the complaints and charges made by Chile may be, they can in no way disturb the good relations between that country and the United States.

AUSTRIAN PARTY FRICION  
By Special Cable  
VIENNA, Dec. 17.—Owing to internal party friction and opposition attacks, the Neue Freie Presse predicts the retirement of Heinrich Maja, as Foreign Affairs Minister. The charges are personal and local, and have little to do with the conduct of foreign affairs. The newspaper suggests that the Premier, Rudolf Remeik, will assume the portfolio.

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Michigan University Head  
Insists on Dry Act Respect

Students Uphold Dr. Little's View But Some Object to Proposed Enforcement Methods

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 17 (Special)—Prohibition is to be strictly enforced at the University of Michigan through plans announced today by Clarence Cook Little, president of that institution, although there is some dissent from the method on the part of some of the students. Following his speech in Grand Rapids, which in the way it was handled by certain newspapers, made it appear that Dr. Little considered prohibition a "joke," the new president of the university summoned to his office the presidents of fraternities in Ann Arbor and announced his first move to abolish liquor from the university town.

Dr. Little made it clear in his statement that the action was not to be taken by any "round of debauchery" on the campus, and that the plan is a preventative measure rather than a remedy. Dr. Little said: "As a state university the enforcement of the national prohibition law is not a matter of choice but a duty. Being a state institution, it is important that we abide by all laws. Michigan was a prohibition State before the adoption of the Volstead Act."

Dr. Little's Ultimatum  
"Fraternities exist because of the sanction of the university," said Dr. Little, "and what the university has the power to create, it has the power to remove."

This statement was accepted by the fraternities as a declaration that if they did not take active steps to end fraternity drinking that the president would ask their national chapters to revoke their charters. "All national fraternities have gone on record as being in favor of the strict enforcement of the prohibition laws," said Dr. Little, "and I feel certain that my appeals would meet with success from this quarter."

The first step in enforcement is made in the fraternities, not because the members of these organizations are the most wanton violators, but because the fraternities was an organized group that could be easily governed, and supervised.

Three optional plans were presented by Dr. Little. The fraternity may either choose five of its own active student members who will pledge themselves to report any drinking in their own fraternity house; or the fraternity will submit to the university authorities the names of two alumni resident members who will agree to investigate and report violations of the liquor law in the fraternity to which they belong; or the university will appoint a faculty man to act as a protector of the fraternity.

The latter plan will be adopted by the university authorities if the students do not signify their willingness to choose one of the first two plans suggested before Friday, the beginning of Christmas vacation. The assured the fraternity presidents that the proctors chosen would perform their duty in a "gentlemanly manner," entering the fraternity houses for investigation only after good reasons existed for suspecting the presence of liquor. These proctors will not be forced upon the fraternities unless the organizations fail to enter into the enforcement by the self-supervision plans.

Students Held Meetings  
The method perhaps more than the object has caused some dissent among some of the students. Two hundred unofficial representatives of 40 fraternities met in Michigan Union last night and defeated a resolution to meet Dr. Little's ultimatum by "passive non-resistance." They adopted a resolution pledging co-operation but insisting that action be postponed until after the Christmas holidays.

Following this unofficial meeting, the Interfraternity Council was called to a meeting late today to consider the situation. Jackson Stith of Ann Arbor, president of the Interfraternity Council, supported Dr. Little's prohibition program at last night's meeting, as did William S. Gieger, Detroit, representing the Phi Psi Fraternity and several other fraternity leaders.

Nearly all of the fraternity men favor the abolition of drinking, but they object to having unfavorable publicity aimed at the fraternities. They are in the plan of the entire student body, and further steps are indicated following the vacation period. Student members of the fraternities are not entirely to blame for the drinking in their various houses, it being pointed out that too frequently alumni members return to tell the youth of the university how to violate the law.

The fraternity men object that they should be personally held responsible for the acts of these alumni, and the presidents fear that their own committees will be unable to cope with the alumni problem. They would favor the punishment of guilty parties but they object to the disgrace of the group because of the crime of the individual.

Dr. Little's Viewpoint  
When some of the newspaper accounts of Dr. Little's Grand Rapids address made it appear that he said prohibition was a joke, were called to his attention. Dr. Little made his position clear in the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor:

"The trouble with the talk which I saw on prohibition appears largely to be in the nature of the headlines and individual interpretations given it by various newspapers. In the brief statement which I gave out I think that you will see that it asks for just one thing and that is an intelligent survey and report on the whole matter of prohibition before those who call themselves 'drys' or who call themselves 'wets' can possibly be as intelligently informed as either of them should be in taking a definite stand on the matter."

"I do not feel that at present it is intelligent to issue dogmatic opinions as to the right or wrong of the amendment, because I do not believe that one can consider any amendment to a constitution intelligently until he understands the facts which underlie the enforcement of the amendment. Some people have tried to make me out a foe of prohibition or a rabid advocate of its present administration. I am neither of these things, but wish to find out facts before we go too far in emotional treatment of the subject."

Quota Change Asked  
to Bring in Farmers  
By the Associated Press  
Washington, Dec. 17  
REVISION of the immigration law to permit entrance in excess of quota limitations of skilled agriculturists was urged before the House Immigration Committee. H. H. McGraw of Wilmington, N. D., declared such modification of the law would produce many benefits to farming, and that Holland and Danes especially were desired, because the small European farmer would be able to teach many valuable lessons in thrift to Americans.

CHINESE UNREST  
DELAYS PARLEY  
Sessions on Extraterritoriality and Other Special Privileges Deferred  
PEKING, Dec. 17 (AP)—The convening of the sessions of the commission on extraterritoriality, treaty revision and other special privileges has been delayed by the non-arrival of the commissioners from Great Britain and the Netherlands, who are detained at Tientsin owing to the railway line having been cut during recent fighting.

On the suggestion of the dean of the protocol powers, Dr. Chang Hui-wang, Minister of Justice, has approved awaiting the coming of the two commissioners. The sessions were to have begun tomorrow, but, in view of the uncertainty as to when the railway to Tientsin will be opened, no new date has been fixed.

The United States will be represented on the commission by Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, who was appointed by the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, as special commissioner.

BIG FIELD SEEN  
IN RADIOCASTING  
FOR EDUCATION

David Sarnoff Tells Chamber of Commerce Men of Outlook for Development

Wider use of radio communication for educational purposes, supported by practically every board of education in metropolitan communities, and sounder and more prosperous development of the radio industry in 1926 than in any preceding year, was forecast by David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, in addressing the Assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, on "The Progress and Direction of Radio Development." His address was broadcast from station WEEI.

Marked improvement in broadcasting, both from the standpoint of technique and of programs, will soon be accomplished on a wide scale by the use of a new service by this method to act as a foe of prohibition or a rabid advocate of its present administration. I am neither of these things, but wish to find out facts before we go too far in emotional treatment of the subject."

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In a continuation of his campaign against excessive state expenditures, Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, last night, told the Malden Deliberative Assembly that if his business were run like the Commonwealth of Massachusetts he would lose it in 30 days.

In particular, the Governor singled out attempts which are being made to grant increased pensions to state employees, and attacked payment to workers for the Commonwealth when similar workers for private concerns receive no such annuities. The Governor was the principal speaker at the fiftieth anniversary and annual "crow supper" of the assembly, which follows every municipal election, and when defeated candidates are made to "eat crow." Successful candidates are also present, and the meeting generally consists of a review of municipal politics.

Criticizes Subsidies  
Governor Fuller pointed out that there must be savings in state expenditures all along the line, and he outlined efforts which might well be taken to reduce the expenses of state departments. Every department head, he said, sees the requirements of his own office in a particularly strong light, and unless there is a strong public demand for economy, it is very difficult to bring about reductions.

Governmental subsidies for air-mail service were also criticized by the Governor in much the same terms that he used in another public address earlier in the week.

There is no reason, the Governor pointed out, why state employees who have excellent working conditions

It is indicated in Mr. Greeley's report. "This interest in the management of land for the continued production of timber is not confined to one region of the United States, nor to any one group of forest industries. It is being brought about by an appreciation of the economic changes that follow the depletion of virgin timber, and the steady westward movement of the center of lumber production."

Essential Steps  
In detailing the work that remains to be done to supplement the great accomplishments under the Clarke-McNary law, Mr. Greeley mentions the following essential steps:

1. Appropriations under the Clarke-McNary law sufficient to make it fully effective; that is, to set in motion the greatest possible state and local effort for forest protection, forest planting, and timber growing on farms.

2. A settled fiscal policy for the purchase of national forests under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts.

3. Provision for planting the 2,000,000 acres of denuded lands in the national forests at a much more rapid rate than the present small pace of 10,000 to 12,000 acres annually.

National progress in forestry depends to at least an equal degree upon state and local undertakings and upon private initiative. The largest opportunities in these fields are:

1. Commercial timber growing, the possibilities of which merit the careful study of lumbermen, paper manufacturers and others concerned with timber products or timber-producing land.

2. Extension of municipal forests and community tree planting.

3. Development of state programs covering forest protection, state forest ownership, equitable adjustment of forest taxes, aid in timber planting, surveys of local land conditions to determine where timber growing is needed, and educational work among landowners.

Organized educational effort in support of the specific things to be carried through in each locality.

## Radio Company Head

DAVID SARNOFF



© Keystone View Co.  
DAVID SARNOFF

STATE ECONOMY  
PLEA CONTINUED  
BY GOV. FULLER

Tells Malden Deliberative Assembly of Demand for Lowered Expenditures

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SENATE COURT DEBATE ON;  
MR. BORAH IS COUNTERED

Foreign Affairs Committee of City Club Answers Chicago Senator

EXTENSIVE REVIEW  
OF ENTIRE MATTER

Adherence to Swanson Resolution Only Logical Step, Say Sponsors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Support of the Swanson Resolution, now pending in the United States Senate, providing for adherence of the United States to the Protocol and Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, with reservations contained in that resolution, is urged in a report adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the City Club of Chicago.

The resolution, prepared by a subcommittee, of which L. A. Stebbins, attorney, is chairman, is characterized by the club as "the most thorough compilation in brief form thus far produced of the facts concerning origin, history, character, and operations of the International Court."

This report, written in 7000 words, considers, point by point, arguments used by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, against American adherence. The Senator was asked to furnish the committee copies of his speeches, setting forth his contentions and this he did. Source authorities were used for the material used in answering objections of Mr. Borah and the report is published in pamphlet form.

Points to Precedents  
The City Club's report points out that in 17 states of this country and in 21 foreign countries and provinces the practice of advisory opinions has been followed for many years. In Massachusetts, for example, the report notes, this practice was provided for in the State Constitution of 1780, and has been in operation for 145 years. During that period the Massachusetts Supreme Court has rendered approximately 150 advisory opinions, it is declared.

The record of advisory opinions and formal judgments issued from the World Court since its inception. This list, brought down to the latter part of August, 1925, includes 11 advisory opinions, rendered at request of the League of Nations, and six judgments entered upon hearing of cases brought before the court by mutual consent of the nations involved.

Mr. Borah's criticism of the function of the Court in rendering advisory opinions is thus countered:

Mr. Borah Countered  
"One of the greatest evils in any system of administrative justice, where advisory opinions are not permissible, is delay in the settlement of disputes. This is because there can be no opinion or judgment until a controversy actually arises which precipitates litigation. If the executive or legislative department of a government desired to take some important action and there is doubt as to its legality, it is impossible in the absence of advisory opinion of having the legality of such action determined at the time of such action, which leaves the whole matter in doubt and uncertainty until some actual dispute arises and it finds its way through the court. For this reason there is a growing sentiment throughout the world in favor of advisory opinions."

There is another objection to these opinions, not stated by Mr. Borah, namely, that theoretically they are rendered without the benefit of arguments submitted by the parties in interest; but this objection cannot be lodged against the advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for the reason that the practice of that Court requires notice to all parties in interest and full opportunity to be heard. In actual practice the 11 advisory opinions that have been delivered have been delivered only after elaborate arguments, oral and written, by the parties in interest."

Code Demand Discussed  
The demand of the Senator for a "code of international law" as precedent to establishment of an international court is discussed with reference to the Constitution of the United States and opinions from the Supreme Court, which, the City Club committee holds, indicate that from the beginning of American national life, it has been recognized that there existed a sufficient body of international law to justify action upon it by the Congress of the United States and judgment under it by the Supreme Court and lesser courts of the country.

Emphasize Treaty Action  
Emphasis is placed in the report on "the fact that since creation of the Court the United States has entered into arbitration treaties with Great Britain, France, Japan, Portugal and Norway. At the time of making these treaties notes were interchanged agreeing that if the United States should adhere to the World Court consideration would be given to further agreements under which disputes, of the sort described in the treaties, might be referred to the Court."

GERMAN CLAIMS DECISION  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The United States lost in the Supreme Court in its effort to prevent American holders of German Treasury notes from asserting their claims out of funds of the German Government seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

Attention of World Is on United States as Issue Is Taken Up

WOMEN OF COUNTRY  
TAKE KEEN INTEREST

Senator Swanson Opens With Speech Sponsoring His Resolution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—To many persons, today really marks the opening of the Sixty-Ninth Congress. Ever since the Senate at the close of the last session fixed Dec. 17 as the day when the momentous question of the World Court should be taken up in the new session it has been looked forward to as a critical moment, when the question of whether the United States should enter upon a new chapter, for the World Court has come to take on a wider significance than that which its warring promoters had shown to mean to large numbers of persons a symbol of America standing shoulder to shoulder with other civilized nations in substituting law for war.

The United States is no stranger, or enemy, to The Hague Court. No one would have spoken against the adherence of this country to the World Court protocol had not its connection with the League of Nations aroused suspicion and antagonism in some quarters. It is not the World Court that will be attacked on the floor of the Senate during the debate but the League of Nations. Despite the assurances of the President and many prominent opponents of American participation in the League, that adherence to the protocol will not involve the United States in the League, that will be set forth as the main reason why the United States should not permit itself in favor of the World Court, even with reservations.

Swanson Debate Opener  
The Administration has repeatedly announced its support of American adherence to the protocol, not exactly as embodied in the Swanson resolution which will furnish the basis for opening the debate, but with such safeguards as may be thrown about the measure by Administration sponsors.

Women are taking a very active part in the question. Not since the days when the fight was being waged for suffrage have there been so many prominent women seeing Senators from their respective states. For some time a special Republican women's club has been maintaining centrally located headquarters here so as to be on the spot for the World Court debate. One hundred women were waiting when the doors of the Senate galleries were opened at 9 o'clock and about a dozen men. By 10 o'clock the public galleries were filled and many persons, beginning to occupy seats in the reserved galleries.

Women to Take Part  
Headed by Mrs. Charles H. Sablin, president of the Women's National Republican Club of New York, and Miss Alice Hill Childtenden, chairman of the National Affairs Committee, 150 representatives of the National Affairs Committee are here for a series of meetings and receptions.

The local headquarters of the Women's National Republican Club was the scene of a reception in the afternoon and last evening Mrs. Curtis entertained a group of Republican leaders and out of town women at a dinner at her home, followed by addresses by James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, and David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania and Miss Grace Abbott, director of the Children's Bureau.

Mrs. Coolidge received the women at the White House, and later they went to the Senate to hear the discussion on the World Court.

It is not generally understood that the United States will not immediately become a member of the World Court after ratification of the protocol by the Senate. An exchange of notes among the powers will be necessary to acceptance of the reservations made by the Senate. This would take months. If the United States should adhere to the protocol, the statute, action by the parliament of the nations would be necessary, entailing a longer delay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Even in its beginnings, the World Court discussion took on many of the same characteristics that vitalized the Senate's struggle over the League of Nations. Once more the mantle of leadership for favorable Senate action fell upon the shoulders of a Democratic spokesman. In opposition stood a determined phalanx of irreconcilables, under the captaincy of a Republican chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Holding the balance was a group of leaders who had been the "mild reservationists" of the fight over the League.

Despite the assurances of the two Republican Presidents who have recommended American membership in the Court, the irreconcilables have sought to convince their Republican colleagues that the Court contest is only the League over again. An almost solid Democratic membership has accepted without question the contention of Presidents Harding and Coolidge that although the Court was organized by a commission of the League, an American Court membership need carry no implication of American participation in the League.

The resolution of adherence, upon which debate began was offered by Claude A. Swanson (D), Senator from Virginia, ranking Democrat on



## BRIAND STANDS BY M. DOUMER

If New Finance Minister Falls, the Whole Cabinet Will Go With Him

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable  
PARIS, Dec. 17.—The groups forming the Bloc des Gauches, which formerly were hostile to Paul Doumer, the new Finance Minister, are still noncommittal in regard to his personality, but they are showing that they mean to have a considerable voice in dictating the financial policy. They are appointing a special commission to work out plans. This is a somewhat strange proceeding. It appears to ignore the finance minister and the existing finance commission. It is impossible to declare that there is a substantial prospect of success. The general impression is unfavorable toward M. Doumer. On the Right he is considered a safe, plodding man. Perhaps that is insufficient in present circumstances. On the Left, his views as expressed a few weeks ago are unacceptable. They consist in a proposal simply to increase the taxes now in operation, especially the business turnover tax. Doubtless M. Doumer is prepared to listen to suggestions from the various group leaders and competent

## World News in Brief

Salt Lake City, Utah (Special).—Opportunity to unify the air service and praise for the Locarno peace pact were expressed by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson upon a recent visit here.

Eugene, Ore. (Special).—Dr. John F. Dobbs has just been inaugurated as president of Pacific University at Forest Grove, Ore. The presentation address was delivered by Henry L. Bates, of the university, and the congratulatory address was given by Dr. Henry Sussanoff, of the University of Washington.

Pueblo, Colo. (Special).—The Colorado state prohibition enforcement department obtained 237 convictions out of 222 arrests in the 12 months ended Nov. 30, according to its report. The year's work netted \$4,470 and 22,028 gallons of wine. Sentences in the 237 convictions amounted to 15 years in the penitentiary, 1,000 days in county jail. Fines collected amounted to several thousand dollars and were turned over to the school fund.

Washington (AP).—The Senate has agreed to adjourn for the Christmas holidays from Dec. 22 to Jan. 4, continuing in action already taken by the House.

Salem, Ore. (Special).—Ferry Service across the Willamette River at Harrisburg, which has been maintained for the last 50 years, has been discontinued and the new \$200 bridge, long thrown open to traffic, is announced by Roy A. Klein, state highway engineer. The new bridge shortens the traveling time between Eugene and Salem from 10 to 15 minutes.

New York (AP).—The "Brownies," popular with children a generation ago in the books of Palmer Cox, still hold their appeal to modern children. It was revealed when an appraisal of the artist's estate was filed with the state tax commissioner. The copyright on the series for future royalties was valued at \$10,789. Gross assets of Mr. Cox's estate were placed at \$49,186, including \$25,668 in stocks and bonds. The first of the "Brownie" series was published in 1887.

Salem, Ore. (Special).—Assessed valuations upon taxable property in Oregon, including equalization and apportionments by the county boards and State Tax Commission for this year and that will be used as a basis for the state tax levy for 1926 amount to \$1,084,537,618.31, an increase of \$25,656,882.30, as compared with the figures for last year, according to Earl Fisher, State Tax Commissioner.

Havana (AP).—The House of Representatives has unanimously approved in theory a newspapermen's retirement and pension bill. The articles of the bill are to be discussed later.

Princeton, N. J. (AP).—Darragh de Lancy, of Waterbury, Conn., has been elected chairman of the Daily Princetonian, Princeton University's newspaper. Samuel Carter, of Plainfield, N. J., was elected managing editor.

Washington (AP).—Federal regulation of interstate bus lines in a manner similar to that now exercised over railroads was sought in a bill introduced by Albert B. Crampton, Republican, in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

New York (AP).—Marked increase during the present year of American exports and imports of raw materials is cited as a sign of the improving economic conditions of the world, and of Europe particularly, by the National Foreign Trade Council in a statement just issued.

San Francisco (Special).—Contract for the proposed air mail route from Los Angeles to San Francisco to Seattle has been let by the United States postal department. The new air mail will be in operation by April 1.

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## TURKS RESENT MOSUL DECISION

League's Action Made Occasion for Renewal of War Outcry in the Press

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—The decision of the League in providing for the allocation of Mosul to Iraq and for an extended British mandate has been made the occasion of a renewal of a war outcry in the local press. It is stated that the Turkish Nation, unlike the League, is competent to solve the question itself. The fact that the decision was unanimous has been responsible for general expressions of astonishment, in view of the alleged convincing nature of Turkey's case.

The League's prestige, according to the press, is still zero in Turkish eyes, and the newspapers persist in an attitude of real or assumed indifference regarding the League's finding and ignore the possible compensation which England has promised. Arrests, condemnations and general repression continue in the northern regions of Turkey, which recently showed grave signs of reaction and discontent. The tribunal of independence has exacted a heavy toll of lives, and in its investigations has discovered that the leaders of the reactionary movement obtained the co-operation of notables and army officers, and recruited and armed a number of the population, persuading them that there had been a successful rising in Angora.

The movement started in Erzerum.

Turks Issue Menacing Communiques at Geneva

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Dec. 17.—A great assemblage, composed not only of journalists, but of all the representatives accredited to the League and the consular corps, gathered to hear the League Council's award on Mosul. Complete silence reigned when the president of the Council, Vittorio Scialoja, rang the bell to mark the commencement of the session. His first words were to call the Turkish delegation to the Council table, but not a single Turkish representative was present.

The secretary then read a letter in which Tewfik Rushdi Bey said that the Turkish delegation was not open to accept the verdict and withdrew its former conciliatory propositions.

The council's report was then read, definitely fixing the frontier between Turkey and Iraq approximately on the "Brussels line," stipulating also that the British mandate for Iraq be prolonged 25 years, administrative guarantees accorded to the Kurdish population, and protection given to all religious and national elements.

The British Government was invited to submit proposals to the Council and to conclude a new treaty with Iraq within six months, failing which the award lapses. L. C. M. S. Amery, in accepting the decision on behalf of the British Government, regretted that the frontier had not been fixed further north so as to enable the sufferings of Christians mentioned in General Laidoner's report to be alleviated.

Finally Sir Austen Chamberlain, in reply to Signor Scialoja, agreed to try every means to arrive at an agreement with Turkey, and the session ended.

On the other side of the door the

## ITALIANS DISCUSS DEBT SETTLEMENT

Country Has Proved Its Economic Capacity, It Is Said

By Special Cable  
ROME, Dec. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies has begun a debate on the settlement of the Italian war debt to America. Signor Jung expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the agreement and regretted that a section of the Italian press, without taking due consideration of the American and interrelated problems, had conducted a campaign for the cancellation of debts. Among the advantages resulting to Italy from the settlement of the war debt to America, Signor Jung pointed to the proof that Italy had given all the best methods to decrease the interest of its financial obligations.

In examining the settlement in its details, the deputy called the Chamber's attention to the injustice done to Italy while the Allies determined the Spa quota of reparations and drew a comparison between the sums Italy was receiving and the sums it was paying to redeem its debts. Signor Tumedei trusted that England would offer the same fair terms to Italy as America had done. The Finance Minister, Count Volpi, is expected to make a declaration of great importance in the course of the debate.

BRITISH PROTECTING DEPRESSED INDUSTRIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Government has succeeded in forcing through the House of Commons a bill imposing protective duties upon cutlery, gloves, and incandescent gas mantles, and the House of Lords is to pass it through all stages today.

The election pledge of Stanley Baldwin, to afford such protection to "depressed British industries, which can show they are suffering 'unfair competition'" is thus redeemed in these cases, but the strain upon his free trade followers is so severe that it is doubted whether he will be able to proceed much further in this direction.

No less than 70 influential textile and other business firms in Lancashire and Yorkshire have published a united protest against the new duties.

REPORTED CLERICAL LOAN

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The report here from New York that the Roman Catholic Church in Bavaria has been negotiating with a New York banker regarding the granting of a credit of \$10,000,000—according to Vorwärts, for the erection of new church edifices—for which amount bonds will be issued, and that several bankers are now en route to Bavaria to continue the parleys, has attracted no little attention here, in view of the difficulties the German authorities usually make if one of the Reich's committees wish credit from abroad.

## DR. KOCH FAILS IN HIS ATTEMPT

Ex-Minister Tells President von Hindenburg He Cannot Form a Cabinet

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Dr. Erich Koch today notified President von Hindenburg of his inability to form a Cabinet. This action had been forecast by the decision of the Social Democratic Party that it could not take part in a coalition government. The Reichstag has decided to take a recess until Jan. 12, and the new Cabinet is not likely to be constructed before the holidays.

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The possibility of forming a great coalition was shattered when a resolution was passed by the Social Democrats late last night. The President may now ask Dr. Koch or someone else to form a government on another basis, or postpone the formation of a Cabinet until after Christmas.

The Reichstag has already passed several financial measures, relieving to a small extent the distress of the population. Thus the tax-free income of salary and wage earners was raised today from 960 to 1200 marks annually for a single man and 1440 marks for a married man with one child. Unemployment doles are raised to 9 marks 75 pfennigs weekly for a single man and 13 marks 20 pfennigs for a married man with one child.

Two German fascists, named Kallendorf and Lorenz, are under arrest on a charge of attempting to assassinate Germany's Foreign Minister. They are alleged to have perfected their plans to the point of providing for disguises and a getaway after the assassination in motorcars and an airplane.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO VISIT WEST INDIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Empire Parliamentary Association delegation consisting of Viscount Peel, Lord Queensborough, Commander Carleton Bellairs and A. E. Jacobs, have left for the British West Indies aboard the steamship Inanda. The party will be joined in Trinidad in January by Capt. H. Arthur Evans and F. O. Roberts.

The object of the expedition is to

## BRITISH NAVY DENIES COMMUNIST CHARGES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The British naval officers' victualling allowance is the same as that of the lower deck. The Admiralty announces this fact in orders posted in all British naval vessels, directing attention to the misleading Communist leaflets which have been circulated to the fleet. These leaflets have alleged that the officers' daily table allowance equals the men's daily pay; also, what is declared to be equally baseless, namely, that the recent reductions in a new entrant's pay is a step toward reducing the existing rates.

The Admiralty in publishing these denials, points to the agitatory object, which is not to benefit the lower deck but to further a revolution, which can never be done so long as the services remain loyal to their trust. Last month, it will be recalled 12 Communists went to prison for trying to seduce the armed forces.

BRITISH WARSHIP RODNEY LAUNCHED

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles) officiated today at the launching and christening of the warship Rodney in the shipyards of Cammell, Laird & Co. at Birkenhead.

The Rodney, when commissioned in 1927, will be the largest battleship in the world. Under the Washington Treaty its displacement is limited to 35,000 tons. The armament is also restricted, but the vessel will probably mount nine 16-inch guns in three triple turrets, instead of having only two turrets as formerly. It is estimated the contract will bring £7,000,000 to the shipyards.

## WOMEN WEAR VEILS IN TURKISH INTERIOR

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—While the Moslem women of Constantinople are now enjoying almost as much freedom as women of the Occident, the interior of Turkey lags far behind. The new Government is exhorting the women to come out of their veils and out of their seclusion, but such is the force of tradition in small communities that only a few of the most courageous are imitating their progressive sisters of Constantinople.

Trebisond has built its first tennis court but no woman has yet appeared on it. The Angora Government Sports Club however, counts a number of women among its active members.

## "ART SNOOPERS" HUNT FOR EARLY SARGENTS

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Sargent already has become one of the "Old Masters." All sorts of drawings and paintings done in his early years, and showing little of the genius of his late work are turning up in odd places. A picture of Sir Beerbohm Tree picked up in the Caledonian Market has been pronounced a genuine Sargent by at least one expert. Art snoopers are hunting everywhere for Sargents with the same keenness they pursue unknown Rembrandts and Rubens.

## Danish Mayor to Fix Sunset


King Canute, Hero of the Wave Episode, Loses His Laurels

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17.—Neither King Canute, who commanded the fleet to recede, nor Joshua, who commanded the sun to stand still, had anything on the mayor of the small Danish town of Koege.

This official has issued the following proclamation: "Cycles and motor-driven vehicles must light their lamps 30 minutes before sunset, the exact hour of which will be fixed by the mayor."

BRITISH HOUSE TO PROROGUE

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The British Parliament will be prorogued for the holiday season next Monday. The new session starts early in February.

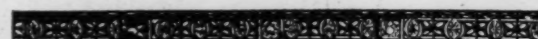


40 Summer Street, Boston

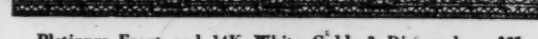
This Christmas, the Vogue is for

## FLEXIBLE BRACELETS

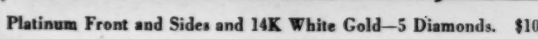
No wonder this is so for the new designs are simply fascinating. One marvels that jewelry can be so delicately fashioned yet remain so strong and durable.



Platinum Front and 14K White Gold—3 Diamonds. \$50



Platinum Front and 14K White Gold—3 Diamonds. \$75



Platinum Front and Sides and 14K White Gold—5 Diamonds. \$100



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"He opened his account with \$98"—

said one of our officers recently in introducing a customer to a friend.

"It was \$8. I borrowed the \$90," said the customer.

He was a dealer in old metal. He talked over purchases with his bank. The bank loaned him money. His account has grown steadily. His deposits now balance above \$10,000. He is making excellent progress.

There is more involved in the

business of a great bank with its customers than a knowledge of arithmetic, loans, and interest. There is common sense, faith, a knowledge of human worth, and a tireless effort to understand the customer's problem from the customer's viewpoint.

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SAVING CLAIMED  
FOR INDUSTRIESB. & M. Service Said to Mean  
Thousands of Dollars to  
Manufacturers

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special).—Thousands of dollars in savings to New England industries have been made possible by the Boston & Maine and other New England railroads through increasing the average load and improving the average speed of freight service in the first 10 months of 1923. T. F. Joyce, assistant to the president of the Boston & Maine, said in an address to the Worcester Rotary Club at the Hotel Bancroft today.

"There never was a time when you could load a car on the Boston & Maine Railroad with greater assurance that it would reach its destination on time, and this scheduled time is being shortened appreciably," the speaker declared, adding, "I believe this statement applies in large measure to the other New England railroads as well."

Discussing the money value of good transportation, Mr. Joyce said: "The commodities carried daily by the railroads of New England are valued at tens of millions of dollars. Transportation adds many thousands of dollars to this value, but while this wealth remains locked under car seals, it represents capital tied up and temporarily unproductive, to the extent that the railroads are able to improve the speed, the size of load and the dependability of their freight service, they are directly stimulating and contributing to improved prosperity for New England industries."

"In the first 10 months of 1923, the Boston & Maine increased from 12,613 to 13,562 its gross ton miles of freight moved per train hour, and from 275 to 305 the net ton miles per car day, in comparison with the same period in 1922. This improved operating performance in the composite elements of speed and load means that New England shippers and merchants can keep more of their funds in the bank, drawing interest, instead of tied up as stock in the bins, on the shelf, or in transit. Interest charges are reduced, hand to mouth buying is made possible, a quicker turnover is promoted, and in perishable and seasonal goods the ability to keep stocks up to the minute adds a quality which has a real dollars and cents value."

PLYMOUTH BEACH  
A BIRD SANCTUARYState Acquires Property by  
Purinton Gift

Plymouth Beach, a two-mile tract of land in Plymouth Harbor, will be established as a bird sanctuary in honor of Charles S. Purinton, Lawrence B. Fletcher, secretary of the Federation of Bird Clubs of New England, announced today. The property was given to the club by Charles A. Purinton for his father, and was in turn formally given to the State, Mr. Fletcher, in announcing the gift, said:

"This is one of the most important gifts this federation has received, for it is a natural resting and nesting place for wild sea-birds. The piping plover, the common tern, the roseate tern and the least tern nest on this strip of land, and it has been for years a place for migrants to rest during their flight, both spring and autumn."

Charles B. Floyd, chairman of the sanctuary committee, will immediately take the necessary steps to post the property. There will be no shooting allowed at any time of the year, and there will be no trespassing during the breeding season of the shore birds, but at other times the public will be allowed to use this beach, as heretofore, for picnic purposes, as Mr. Purinton has specified.

STATE'S ANTHRACITE  
STOCK ALMOST HALVED

During November, 187,134 tons of anthracite were delivered by retail coal dealers throughout Massachusetts, according to an announcement by Eugene C. Hultman, state Emergency Fuel Administrator, who added that during this period only 29,078 tons of anthracite were received, most of which was imported from the fields in Wales and Germany. During November, reports from retail dealers show that 220,254 tons of bituminous coal and 28,274 tons of coke were delivered.

Statistics compiled from reports of retail dealers show that there was on hand on Dec. 1, 178,000 tons

of anthracite, 330,944 tons of bituminous coal and 33,337 tons of coke. The total number of tons of anthracite delivered in Massachusetts, from April 1 to Nov. 30, reached 3,528,583. This amount is equal to 89 percent of last year's deliveries in Massachusetts.

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18 DIFFERENT MAKES OF DOMESTIC  
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CAMBRIDGE GAS CO.  
PEANS STOCK ISSUEPetition Heard Before State  
Utilities Commission

Petition of the Cambridge Gas Light Company for authority to issue 3000 additional shares of capital stock with a par value of \$25, to be sold to employees and customers of the company, was heard before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission this morning, and referred to the accounting division of the department.

Albert M. Barnes, president of the company, explained that the present issue constitutes not more than 4 per cent of the entire capitalization of the company, and that under the law passed in 1924 this issue can be offered only to customers and employees instead of to the present stockholders, as is usually required.

It is proposed to issue the stock at a par value of \$25, to be sold for \$35. The experiment was tried a year ago for the first time, Mr. Barnes said, and the issue at that time was oversubscribed. The purpose of the present issue is to pay outstanding notes and to provide money for present and future extensions. There was no opposition.

LECTURE ON WILD LIFE  
AT BOSTON CITY CLUB

W. L. Finley of Portland, Ore., of the editorial staff of the Nature Magazine, the official publication of the American Nature Association, Washington, will give an illustrated lecture tonight at the Boston City Club before the club members and their guests on the nation-wide movement to protect the wild life of the United States.

Motion pictures of wild life in the forests and on the plains, taken by Mr. Finley, and many colored still pictures will illustrate his story of what the association is doing. He will tell the members of the Boston City Club that the movement is growing, but one great problem is to get federal reservations for the protection of the antelope.

BANGOR CLUB FORMED  
FOR OLD-TIME DANCES

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 17 (AP).—Many of the residents of this city are going back to old-time dances, a group of business and professional men having formed a club, the purpose of which is to hold a series of dances during the winter months with old-time dances and old-time dance tunes taking the place of modern steps and jazz music.

The orchestra will be minus the ever-present drums, traps, saxophone and banjo, a piano, violin, clarinet and cornet being the instruments used in providing the rhythm.

HOLYOKE PREPARES  
FOR COMPLICATIONS

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 17 (AP).—Mayor J. F. Cronin today took the final step necessary to assure permanency of salaries and other fixed municipal expenses in case complications arise from the election of Justice Oliver W. Branch of the New Hampshire Superior Court was today nominated as Associate Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court by Governor John G. Winant. Under the law the appointment lies on the table for confirmation by the council at the next regular meeting. Justice Branch was nominated as successor to the late William A. Plummer of Laconia.

## COURT JUSTICE NAMED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 17 (AP).—Chief Justice Oliver W. Branch of the New Hampshire Superior Court was today nominated as Associate Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court by Governor John G. Winant. Under the law the appointment lies on the table for confirmation by the council at the next regular meeting. Justice Branch was nominated as successor to the late William A. Plummer of Laconia.

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AIR TRIAL ENDS—DISMISSAL  
OF COLONEL MITCHELL ASKED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Col. William Mitchell today told the army court-martial today that his trial was "the culmination of the efforts of the general staff of the army and the general board of the navy to depreciate the value of air power," and that he had directed his counsel "to entirely close our part of the proceedings without argument."

Dismissal of Colonel Mitchell from the army was asked by Maj. Allen Gullison, assistant trial judge advocate, who declared Colonel Mitchell "had been proven guilty of disorder to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and of conduct of a nature to bring discredit to the military service."

Colonel Mitchell's statement said, in part: "The truth of every statement which I have made has been proved by good and sufficient evidence before this court, not by men who gain their knowledge of aviation by staying on the ground and having their statements prepared by a numerous staff to bolster up their predetermined ideas, but by actual fliers who have gained their knowledge first-hand in war and in peace."

"I wish to invite particular attention to the letter from the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, asking that I be not reappointed as assistant chief of the air service on account of evidence given by me to a congressional committee."

"Secretary Weeks and, indirectly, the President were wrongly and untruthfully informed as to the condition of our aviation and our national defense by the persons furnishing this data on which his letter was based."

Stating why he believed Colonel Mitchell should be dismissed from the army, Major Gullison said: "There are certain elementary principles of loyalty and subordination which every organization must maintain if it is to remain a going concern. These elementary principles are really laws of organization and are strictly observed by corporations and religious bodies. Not one of these would tolerate such conduct as the accused. Dismissal would be his portion. How much more necessary is it for members of the army to follow those laws of organization. Dismissal from the army for such conduct is therefore positively indicated."

"There are certain fundamental rules of human contact which control all co-operative associations. One of the most important of those rules requires that serious charges against one's fellows must not be made carelessly. By his unbounded attacks on the honor of his associates the accused has violated that rule and would be expelled from any such association."

"Our soldiers are watching this case," he said. "Fall to dismiss him and you weaken the authority of every non-commissioned officer in the service. Dismiss him as he deserves, and you strengthen the arm of every single officer commanding a one-company post from Maria to Nogales."

INDUSTRIAL PLANT  
AWARDS DIPLOMAS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special).—Two young men, Herbert La Flamme and Andrew P. Reddy, last night received their diplomas as graduate apprentices from the three-year course which is being conducted at the East Springfield plant of Rolls-Royce of America, Inc. They were the first to complete the course and their graduation marks the beginning of a series of similar exercises which will take place in manufacturing plants in western Massachusetts as the apprenticeship plan adopted by the National Metal Trades Association bears fruit.

Both apprentices were presented with two handsomely cased diplomas from the company and framed diplomas formally certifying their completion of the course. Before the exercises, which took place after work in the plant had been completed, a turkey dinner was served to all apprentices and a musical entertainment was given by members of the classes.

LYNN GAS & ELECTRIC  
PLANS STOCK ISSUE

Petition of the Lynn Gas & Electric Company for authority to issue 15,250 additional shares of stock at a par value of \$25, was heard today by the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities.

Benjamin M. Johnson, attorney for the company, said the directors voted to fix the price of \$25, making the proceeds of the sale \$1,056,250. In the last 11 years, said Mr. Johnson, the book cost and business of the plant has doubled. Charles B. Pritchard, vice-president, and Eugene B. Fraser, treasurer, were present. The petition was taken under advisement.

## Angora Cabinet to Meet

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17 (AP).—Upon receipt of the League of Nations' decision in the Turkish-British dispute over Mosul, the Turkish Cabinet at Angora was immediately called into session by President Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

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Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

LUMBER DEALERS  
VOTE FOR MERGINGConnecticut Body Unites  
With Manufacturers

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17 (Special).—Accepting the advice of E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, the Lumber Dealers Association of Connecticut voted at its annual meeting here yesterday to affiliate with the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Hubbard told of the recent steps which have been taken to let down the barriers and boundary lines between the New England States in line with the plan to promote sectional welfare. He advised as the first step the joining of all business interests with the state Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

The association elected the following officers: Albert Seibold of New Haven, president; E. E. Thompson of Waterbury, vice-president; Richard Warren of New London, second vice-president; Carlton E. Underwood of Norwalk, secretary; Frederick B. Grant of New Haven, treasurer. C. B. Bidwell of Winstor Locks was elected a member of the board of directors to replace F. S. Bidwell Jr., his brother.

QUINCY D. A. R. CHAPTER  
AIDS AMERICANIZATION

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special).—As a means of instructing the children of Quincy in American ideals and the reasons for them, 500 copies of "The Book of the American's Creed," and the leaflet on "Flag Etiquette," have been presented to the public schools of that city through the superintendent, Fred H. Nickerson, by the Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This was reported at the Christmas celebration of the chapter held Monday at The Glenwood in Wollaston, by Mrs. A. Dwight Prescott.

Chairmen of various committees reported that Christmas decorations, presents and money are being sent to institutions where former service men are being cared for, and to Ellis Island where prospective Americans are being detained and are getting perhaps their first constructive contact with America.

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FRUIT EXCHANGE  
IN NEW HOMEGoes Into Quincy Market  
Building—Old Architecture Revealed

Marking the first celebration of the centennial of the Quincy Market Building, constructed 100 years ago under the administration of Mayor Quincy, and dedicated in January, 1826, the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, which has taken over the second floor of the building, today gave a luncheon to about 75 city officials and representatives of organizations similar to the exchange, in the new quarters. Joseph L. Rankin, president of the exchange presided.

Alterations exposed for the first time in about 50 years the dome room of the building, once the quarters of the Grain Exchange that ultimately merged with the Chamber of Commerce and a short time ago became the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. The dome room was originally used as an auditorium. Events of historic interest were discussed and recorded in this room.

About 50 years ago, a private manufacturer leased space in the building, had a mezzanine floor erected just below the dome, and used the space above for storage of implements and machinery. This floor has now been removed, exposing the original plaster panels and rosettes, representing a style of decoration peculiar to the early part of the eighteenth century.

Following the luncheon, the membership of the Fruit & Produce Exchange gathered in the dome room for a social hour, brief speeches by city officials and officers of the exchange, and finally an inspection of the new quarters to be occupied by the exchange.

The exchange formerly occupied one wing of the second floor, but now has taken the second wing and dome room. Offices are in the wings, and the dome room will be much as it originally was planned for—an auditorium. A large American flag is prominently displayed in the room. Representatives of the city, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, the Grain and Flour Exchange and other organizations were called upon for brief talks at the luncheon.

**RADCLIFFE SINGERS COMPETE**  
In the Radcliffe College Inter-class song competition, held yesterday in the Agassiz House Theater, members

of the class of '26 were the winners. The songs in the competition were "Alma Mater" and the winning song of the class of 1926. The song leaders of the four classes were: Clara Zolst of Quincy, sophomore; Althea Josie of Somerville, junior, and Helen Giesle of Boston, freshmen.

**URGENT ASHBURNHAM**  
LINE'S CONTINUANCE

Opposition to B. & M. Plan  
Presents Case

In opposition to the plan of the Boston & Maine Railroad to abandon the branch line from South Ashburnham to Ashburnham appeared the selectmen and prominent manufacturers of Ashburnham today in a hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. The commission is sitting as representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dwight S. Brigham, assistant general manager of the road, said that the line is not profitable and the junk value of the road between the two points is about \$57,000. He said that passengers can be cared for by bus service and the freight can be trucked to industrial centers.

Carlton A. Huddell of the T. R. Almond Manufacturing Company, said his concern paid \$1700 for a spur track which the road now proposes to abandon. The business was moved from New York to Ashburnham because of its proximity to the railroad. The company has \$300,000 invested in the plant, and the abandonment of the road will incur additional expense. Representatives of other industries also oppose the plan of the road because of additional financial burden. Thomas Walsh appeared as counsel for the Almond Company, and E. A. Whitman represents the citizens of Ashburnham who oppose the abandonment of the line.

B. U. Law Seniors  
Honor Prof. SmithVote to Dedicate Their Issue  
of The Brief, Yearbook,  
to Him

Seniors at the school of law of Boston University have chosen as the recipient of one of the highest honors which they bestow, Prof. Orville William Smith, by voting to dedicate this year's edition of the Brief, the senior yearbook, to him in recognition of his help to them as a teacher and as a friend. Announcement of the vote of the class was made yesterday.

Professor Smith is a graduate of Dartmouth and of the Boston University School of Law with the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. He teaches classes in corporation and suretyship.

The new issue of the Brief will be issued early in the new year. Robert Clark Jr. of Bridgewater is editor-in-chief and John J. Connor Jr. of Manchester, N. H., is associate editor. Martin Cohen of Dorchester is business manager.

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## MANY BIDDERS AT LODGE SALE

Rare Collection From Home of Late Senator in Washington Eagerly Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Furniture from the late residence of Henry Cabot Lodge in this city is being sold at auction.

The house which the former Senator from Massachusetts occupied was a large one and tables, chairs, rugs, beds, china, silver, pictures and bric-a-brac from the various rooms were put up at Sloan's before a large and eager crowd, including members of Congress who had served with Mr. Lodge and local residents.

Those who had been familiar with the house and knew what were the Senator's belongings were at an advantage for, sandwiched in among the Lodge effects, were many of less notable possession.

Among the Lodge items sold the first day were a bronze figure, Daniel Webster, signed T. Ball, Boston, 1853; pair of brass urn-top and iron; Gothic reception chair; two Myles Standish chairs; a fine Chinese Buddha and stand, a very old Adam gilt grandole, Chinese Imari vase, brass and iron chest, oval gilt eagle top mirror, Chinese lacquer cabinet, bronze statue of eagle, signed A. Cain; Empire candelabra, and noted paintings by Daubigny, Vernon and others. Excellent prices are being realized, the second day of the sale netting \$10,000. An oriental rug at \$500 brought the largest individual price. Among the bidders were Mrs. Breckenridge Long, who bought a miniature of Robert Fulton for \$120, and H. Davidson who bought a series of water colors.

### ART

#### At the Casson Gallery

At the Casson Gallery on Boylston Street are on display by Frederick Grant the paintings by this artist which the visitor at once into a world of fantasy and romance. For in his work the imagination dominates. He turns to a subject, the landscape, the scene, the poetic, leading thought into dream worlds. Venice in its days of glory inspires his brush, as do the ancient legends of faun and satyr.

There is at once in Mr. Grant's pictures a satisfaction that comes from a harmonious expression in a picture that has the completeness of a finely woven tapestry. Patterns are woven in and sink into the place as though they were an organic part of it. Trees have a continuity in their drawing, as though they were a sort of web. The whole has the lightness of a momentary vision. In use of color he is generous, exuberant indulging in the bright reds and Mediterranean blues that furnish so rich and luxurious a scheme. Another subject matter that attracts the artist is still life. He paints terra cotta vases, flowers with noteworthy craftsmanship with an understanding and appreciation of the beauty of surface, of distinguishing quality. Here he is less indulgent in the use of color; he lowers the intensity of the plan for a more even effect.

At the same gallery there are shown some of the interesting pictures of dogs by Percival Rousseau. One finds in the artist a craftsmanship that excels by far the painter of specialized subjects. Mr. Rousseau remains an artist throughout. The dogs he gives every bit of distinction that their pedigree warrants; they are alert, alive, ready to leap in an instant.

#### Philip L. Hale

At the Guild of Boston Artists there are shown pictures by Philip L. Hale. This artist is well known in Boston as a painter and teacher. His methods and approach to the subject are very much in keeping with the local way. There are no innovations, no divergences from an attitude toward the subject that many have come to consider the only proper attitude. In Mr. Hale's instance it means better technique, a fuller performance, perhaps, than the average.

The present exhibition consists of a variety of things, portraits and imaginative pieces. One has an opportunity to discover the technical mastery of the artist in such detail as the master of a beautiful red hair of one of his young sitters, or in that satisfactory consistency that pervades all his pictures in which color and stroke and pattern is drawn into unified expression. For whether it is portrait or imaginative piece, that fundamental character of painting must persist in order that the painting be an actual work of art. In the matter of subject, the artist

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remains true to the more accepted kind. There is nothing dominating or provocative, all is pleasant and peaceful and appealing. It is a world of dream and illusion. Exquisite ladies lie back and gaze up into the world of fancy which the artist has woven for them. Quiet and thoughtful, the imagination of the artist carries us into moods of peace and happiness.

### Boston Art Notes

At Doll and Richards, on Newbury Street, there are shown water colors by J. Olaf Olson. This Swedish artist made his debut in Boston a few years ago and has achieved a considerable following in a city where the art of water color has always found ardent admirers. That Boston has and appreciates so many exhibits of this specialized medium is very much in its favor, for water color is coming to be one of the means in which Americans excel. From the beginning Mr. Olson showed that he could paint fishing craft and small boats, no matter what their arrangement or number. He gets the form and detail, the light and color, the atmosphere that pervades in the busy little fisheries. Water color would not seem an elusive medium when one observes the vigorous manner in which he has it under control when he proceeds to include all these details. His new group includes many figure pieces in which he paints a charming model lying out amidst the beauties of the landscape of Gloucester. The trees and grass are painted with little flicks of the brush. The sunlight and shadows rest lightly, but convincingly.

At the Robert Voss Galleries are flower pieces by various artists of local and national importance. One finds pictures that express every mood, suit every temperament. There are flower pieces by Gordon Grant, a landscape by John Enneking, a ballet girl by Kronberg, fantastic pieces by Arthur Spear, etc. There is in addition a display of beautiful mezzotints of the early English school, finely colored.

At the St. Botolph Club there are water colors by Carroll Bill and Pierre Vignal.

At the Museum of Fine Arts there are the sculptures of Ivan Mestrovic.

### FIRE CHIEFS INSPECT NEW ALARM STATION

More than 300 members of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club, the Box 52 Association, and experts from all sections of New England were present last night at the formal inspection of the Fire Alarm Station in the Fenway, at which George L. Pickett, superintendent of the fire alarm section, is in charge.

Theodore A. Glynn, commissioner of the department, Daniel F. Sennott, chief of the department, and officers of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, which installed the apparatus, assisted Mr. Pickett in his exhibit of the working of the station, which is to be placed in commission between Christmas and New Year's Day.

### BROTHERS TO DEBATE "PACIFISM" AT FORUM

Dr. Sherwood Eddy and Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, brothers, and both prominent in the Congregational denomination, are to debate on "Pacifism" at the Ford Hall Forum, next Sunday evening. Sherwood Eddy will defend the position that pacifism is necessary, while Brewer Eddy believes that pacifism is not necessary. The debate between these two brothers, prominent in religious circles—one a Y. M. C. A. worker and the other a missionary authority—is expected to attract a capacity audience. They both will answer questions for an hour after the debate. The musical program for the evening, under the direction of Russell Cook, presents Eleanor Leutz Diemer, cellist. George W. Coleman will preside. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

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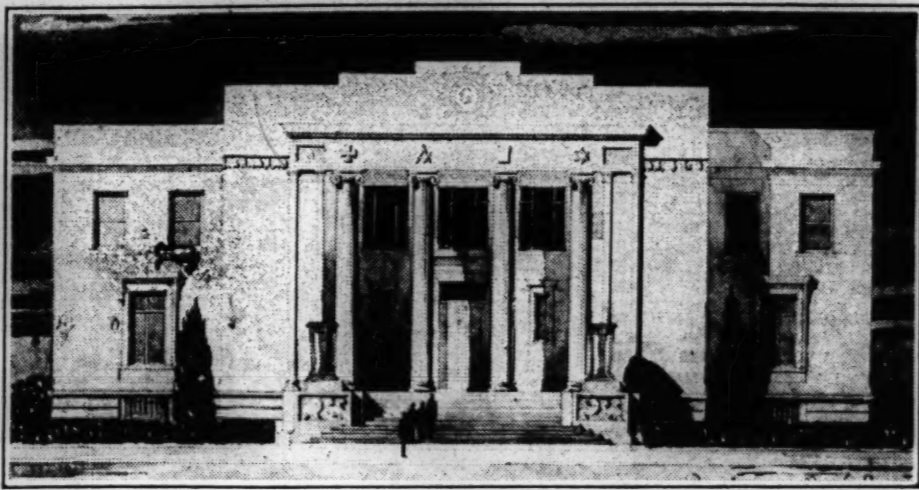
## QUINCY MASONS READY TO BUILD

Have Raised \$300,000—Nine Bodies May Share Home With Wollaston

Special from Monitor Bureau

Construction of the new Masonic Temple in Quincy, preliminary plans of which have just been approved, will begin early in the spring. It was announced today a fund of \$300,000 was raised by Quincy Masons to undertake the project. Built of Indiana limestone, in

### Design for New Quincy Masonic Temple



J. Williams Real Son, Architects

classic Greek design, the temple will be modernized to express the symbolism of the Masonic craft. Well appointed and spacious, it will furnish quarters for nine different bodies. These include Rural, Theodore Roosevelt and Manet Lodges, St. Stephens Chapter, Quincy Commandery, the Quincy Eastern Star, the Bethany White Shrine and Caleb Grotto.

While Wollaston Masons own a temple, plans are now under way whereby they may dispose of the building and make use of the new Quincy Temple. This development will await the satisfactory sale of the present structure.

The contract for the building of the temple will be let as soon as the working drawings are completed by J. Williams Real Sons, Boston architects. It will be located on Hancock Street, adjacent to Quincy Square.

On the first floor, in addition to the lodge rooms, will be the necessary side rooms. On the second floor will be found the library, recreation rooms, the secretary's office, committee rooms, organ space and storage.

The Banquet Hall will be in the basement and adjoining it will be a stage with ample dressing rooms. The basement also will contain a large kitchen, small dining room and lobby, as well as an armory for use of the Commandery. A large vaulted and storage room occupy the remainder of the space.

### MUSIC

#### Frederic Tillotson

Frederic Tillotson, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. His program began with two Preludes by Rachmaninoff, two by Blumenfeld, an Etude by Scriabin, Fairy Tales and Tragic Fragment by Medtner. These Russians were succeeded by Mozart's Sonata in D major and Chopin's in B flat minor. An unusual, if not altogether effective, program, for the Russian pieces suffered from too great a similarity of mood and content. Also they were each cast in the minor mode. The

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tragic, self-torturing mood of this music is difficult to take seriously. Have these Russians no sense of humor? Their continual whine begins to pall. But it is an easy matter to find fault with a program. Mr. Tillotson evidently chose pieces which appealed to him, which gave him pleasure in the playing. Mr. Tillotson's development as a pianist has been interesting to watch. His enthusiasm is infectious. His lack of affectation charms. His sincerity is commendable. He has marked technical gifts which are continually in a state of improvement. His playing is full of youth and life, far from being pedantic or mannered. Are these not the best of qualities to be found in a young artist on the threshold of his career? S. M.

## INDO-EGYPT AIR ROUTE OUTLINED

Statement Made in British Parliament of Far-Reaching Importance

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Large high-power airplanes for the Imperial Airways and an Egypt-to-India air service were the subjects of an announcement by Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air in Parliament. Regarding the

includes the wing covering which will still be of fabric. The change is bound to be gradual as many firms are engaged and metal construction is more expensive, except where it is possible to deal with mass production. It also means a great number of men now working as riggers and carpenters must be replaced by mechanics and fitters.

### German Air Restrictions

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The abolition of all restriction imposed by the Allies on Germany's air traffic is the demand that Germany will raise at the conference in Paris on Friday, according to a decision of the Cabinet. Only after the fulfillment of these demands, it is said, will Germany be willing to discuss the Franco-German air service program.

### PHI DELTA KAPPA NAMES 8 AT B. U.

Honorary Fraternity in Education School Elects

Election of eight students of the Boston University school of education, to membership in the Alpha Lambda chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, the national honorary fraternity in schools of education, was announced today. The students chosen for this honor will be initiated next Monday.

The four graduate students elected are Henry G. Wendler of Allston, Francis Morgan of South Boston, C. Leslie Updegraph of Findlay, O. C. and Frank A. Edlund of Boston. The seniors chosen are Everett J. Conway of Boston, James O. Onate of San Juan, Porto Rico; James T. Gearon of Beverly; and Harry L. Jones of West Somerville.

Phi Delta Kappa is a school of education what Phi Beta Kappa is to colleges of liberal arts. A limited number of students are elected each year and only those who have the highest scholastic record during their college careers are considered. Many of the new candidates are already engaged in educational work. Officers of the Alpha Lambda chapter are Leonard M. Patton of Milton, president; Harold I. Palmer of Saco, Me., vice-president; E. V. Flynn of Fitchburg, corresponding secretary; Leroy M. Twichell of Malden, treasurer; John J. P. Ruel of Fitchburg, recording secretary; Howard Wilbur of Needham, historian; and Arthur H. Wilde, dean of the School of Education, faculty sponsor.

The Minister said the policy was to encourage the use of high-powered, three-engined machines, so he had arranged to convert the annual 1,000,000 miles subsidy requirement into a composite requirement, whereby the total would be 425,000, 600 horsepower miles annually, thus allowing the mileage of big machines to count more heavily.

Regarding the service to India, definite heads of agreement had been signed. A subsidy will be given to the company on the basis of a regular fortnightly service with three-engined airplanes from Egypt via Baghdad and Basra to Karachi. Sir Samuel Hoare hoped that the subsidy would enable the company eventually to make the service a weekly one.

The maximum subsidy for the stipulated degree of regularity would be \$3,600 for five years, and the service might start by the end of 1926. The Air Ministry also said that deliveries of American parachutes had been made weekly during the past three months.

The Air Ministry has decided to make a gradual change to an all-metal airplane construction. This, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns does not at present

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## RUBBER INDUSTRY CENTENARY RECALLS GOODYEAR INVENTION

Vulcanizing Process Was Result of Long-Continued Experimenting—Name of Nathaniel Hayward Linked With History of the Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the American rubber industry brings to contemplative interest the history of the invention of vulcanization by Charles Goodyear in Woburn, Mass., and the story of the tenacity with which he clung to the task which was to revolutionize the industry and for which he received his first inspiration in 1830 in New York.

Charles Goodyear, according to a résumé of his career made by Quincy Tucker of Boston, was born in New Haven in 1800. In his young manhood he had moved to Philadelphia, and in 1830, upon the occasion of a visit to the shop of the Roxbury India Rubber Company in New York, having obtained his first glimpse of the apparently almost limitless possibilities in the field of developing rubber that he determined to devote himself to the task of conquering gum-elastic, which was the name of that time applied to India rubber.

Like others, Mr. Goodyear had worked rubber compounds with solvents, but after 1836 he obtained the use of E. M. Chaffee's huge hot mill in the Roxbury plant. In that same year he began to cure the surface of goods with a combination of nitric and sulphuric acids.

At that time Nathaniel Hayward was foreman of the Eagle Rubber Company in Woburn. He had already observed the supposed affinity of rubber for sulphur in two days, first in its being exposed to sulphur fumes and then the dusting of the surface of the goods with sulphur and exposing them to the rays of the sun. Mr. Goodyear arranged to buy the Hayward patent in 1838 and began his own experiments, which were an amplification of this process.

Early in 1839 the great discovery of vulcanization was made, when one of several strips of rubberized cloth, hanging near a hot stove in the Wo-

burn plant, came into contact with some hot metal which made the great change, from chemical treatment to the application of heat, the basis of all application of vulcanization to rubberized material. Throughout almost the entire period of his experimentation Mr. Goodyear was constantly hampered by an insecure financial standing, but he was finally able to obtain backing from his brother-in-law with which to carry on his work to the point where he could apply for the patent which revolutionized the industry.

Obtained 60 Patents  
The patent was granted in 1844, and among the early factories to get licenses to use it were the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company of Naugatuck, Conn., and the Haywood Rubber Company, also in Connecticut. Ultimately 60 patents covered his inventions in relation to rubber.

It has been established by some opinions that if Nathaniel Hayward was not the discoverer of vulcanization, he was at least father of the process by reason of the start given the earlier patent of Mr. Hayward for one of the preliminary processes in the research.

Mr. Goodyear frequently told friends of his conviction that he "was divinely led" through the difficult period of research during which he was generally ridiculed and criticized, and cited the fact that much humanitarian work was accomplished during the Civil War by the use of rubber boots which had been perfected through his discovery.

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# Home Making

Conducted by  
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home,  
General Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE holiday season is the time of the year when everyone's thoughts turn to the joy and satisfaction of thinking and doing for others. Since the time when the mother and babe in Bethlehem attracted the wise men to the holiness of this mission, the attention of all people has been turned to the home and mother at Christmas. "Did you get home for Thanksgiving?" "Will you be at home for Christmas?" are questions often repeated at this season. I recently heard a young man say to a friend, "I had to travel all night to get home for Thanksgiving and only had three hours here, but my! it was worth it."

When a home has such a hold on the affections of a young man that three hours spent in it are worth the expense and trouble of a long journey, the influence of that home must be very strong indeed.

The Federated Clubs of every State in this country of ours are directing their attention to broadening the influence of home life and to helping in any way they may to correlate in and for the home all the forces for good at work in the world. The presidents of many state federations have given messages of outstanding significance to their women during the last month, and I want to give you some of their messages in this article.

Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the Maryland Federation, says: "It is a serious matter to be a club-woman of today for we are dealing with many vital problems, the greatest of which is the reconstruction of the American home. It is on the home of today that the whole structure of our future government rests. Each one of our departments has a direct bearing on the home and the influence it will have over the coming generation, and we should all strive to put minds and hearts and souls into this effort to restore the stability of family life, by bringing back to the home the love and reverence of the days of our forefathers."

Mrs. H. D. Rummel, the retiring president of the West Virginia Federation, gave, in her final address as president, a résumé of the work being carried on by the clubs in her State, and said in part: "When women were first given the vote in this country of ours, many times the question was asked, 'Will the woman's club still be necessary? Will it continue to function?' The answer was at first uncertain, but as time passes the value of the woman's club to public welfare seems to increase instead of diminish. There is no other organization, whether civic, patriotic or cultural that has the scope, the opportunity, the breadth of vision of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Rising above religious prejudice, party politics, sectional bias, the club women come together, mind meeting mind, their one object the preservation of our ideals of government, the protection of the sanctity of our homes, the guarding of our system of education and the spiritual enlightenment of our people."

In the December number of Topics, the Massachusetts Federation Magazine, the state president, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, says this in a letter to the women of her State: "I was asked recently what seemed to be the difference between clubs of today and those of 20 years ago. In the earlier years clubs were more for self-improvement and social clubs, those today are for service in their communities. How much we have all grown as we have worked together! We need time for meditation, for study and for self-improvement, and for the social life which is all too much neglected in our busy lives. Our changed social conditions make demands on the modern club woman never found necessary 20 years ago. It is all to our credit that our earlier training has prepared us for this and taught us how to meet the new conditions, gladly and willingly."

Mrs. D. H. Blithan, president of the Idaho Federation, gave a stirring address at the annual meeting in Blackfoot. Here are a few of the many fine things she said: "No nation can grow as the character of its citizens; it behooves us, therefore, to make our lives conform to the highest standards of citizenship, realizing that efficiency has its tools whereby we can remove mountains of obstacles. We need self-training, self-discipline; we need stability of purpose. There is no more potent joy, no joy so keen, as that experienced from success derived from some worth-while problem having been solved by our own endeavors. There are so many vital problems that confront us, so many avenues of activity, that we are sometimes puzzled as to what is the most important and should demand our first consideration. There is no doubt, however, that the Home Equipment Survey now engaging the attention of the club women of the Nation is going to make a vast improvement in the economic status of our home makers. The home life of today determines the civic conditions of tomorrow. Every housewife recognizes that her position in the household deserves recognition as an occupation worthy of classification, at least."

"A poem from the pen of Myrtle Ayotte of Twin Falls, Ida., was added: NO OCCUPATION  
The farmer's wife at early dawn  
Gets up and calls the men;  
She puts the children's lunches up,  
And goes and sets a hen.  
She milks a half a dozen cows,  
And helps to cut the spuds;  
She does the washing, cooks the food,  
And sews the family dudd.

She plants the garden, pulls the weeds,  
Attends to the ducks and geese;  
She makes the butter, sells the eggs,  
In winter tries out grease.

The fruit's to pick in summertime,  
And vegetables to dry;  
And in the fall the pumpkins to cure,  
And pumpkins, too, for pie.

She goes to town on Saturday,  
Her only recreation;  
She's written on assessor's books,  
Housewife, no occupation.

Greetings to a new club magazine. The first number of the Kansas Federation Magazine is out, and a very good looking paper it is, and full of brilliant and helpful articles by the women of that State. The outgoing president, Mrs. C. F. Miller, closes her administration with this message: "Any success that this administration has had is not the result

of much help on the ever-present subject of family finance. In the words of Mrs. Patterson, 'budgeting and economy do not mean doing without. They do mean securing the most worth-while things for women and their families according to income, in the terms of real living.'

The chairman of the home-making division wishes you all a very Merry Christmas and a wonderfully happy and serviceable new year. May Tim's prayer be answered in all our lives: "God Bless Us Every One."

GOD BLESS US EVERY ONE  
By James Whitcomb Riley  
"God bless us every one" prayed Tim,  
Crippled and dwarfed of body, yet so tall,  
Of soul we tip toe earth to look on him,  
High towering over all.

He loves the loveliest word, nor dreamed indeed  
That it at best could give to him, the while,  
But, glancing, when his only need  
Was but a cheery smile.

And thus he prayed "God bless us every one,"  
Enfolding all the breeds within the span  
Of his child-heart; and so, desiring none,  
Was nearer saint than man.

I like to fancy God in Paradise,  
Lifting a finger o'er the rhythmic swing  
Of chiming harp and song, with eager  
Turned earward, listening—

The anthem skilled, the angels leaning there,  
Above the golden walls—the morning sun  
Of Christmas bursting flower-like with  
"God bless us every one."

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



## STUDENTS PLAN WINTER SPORTS

Two Centers Available in Northern Bohemia and Austrian Tyrol

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Two winter sport centers have been arranged by the International Confederation of Students for the coming Christmas holidays, through the agency of the Czechoslovakian National Union of Students and the Students' Union of Vienna.

The centers will be available from Dec. 28 to Jan. 12, one being established in the Giant Mountains in the north of Bohemia on the Silesian border and the other at Kitzbühel in the Austrian Tyrol. This is the first activity of the kind that the confederation has undertaken.

In the six years since its formation 21 nations have joined the confederation in full membership. The case of Germany is a little difficult, because the International Confederation consists of national unions of students organized on a state basis and requires such a constitution by its statutes. The Deutsche Studentenschaft is a racial conception in that the Union represents students in Austria and Danzig as well as those in its own country. Up to the present, therefore, Germany has not been able to affiliate.

As the Studentenschaft, however, collaborated in all practical matters during the last 12 months, it is hoped that some arrangement may be made to enable it to join.

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students of every nation have learned to know and appreciate each other, and it is hoped that a growing mutual toleration may prevent European conflicts in the future.

**International Basis**  
The confederation is without political, religious, class, or color bias, and while its aim is to represent the whole body of students in all countries as time goes on, a sane and fervent nationalism is encouraged. Looking back over the summer's work, it is clear that progress has been made. The presence of the president and secretary of the Cambridge Union and of the president of the Oxford Union at the Nottingham meeting of the English National Union Council showed the interest of the older universities in this wider student community.

The issue of an international identity card to students going abroad is engaging the attention of the office at 3 Endsleigh Street, London, W. C. This card will act as a passport which, when presented at the different bureaus, will command valuable aid of all kinds, such as information and special facilities. It is hoped in this way to facilitate the work and interest of students who otherwise might be at a loss in a foreign country.

One hundred and fifty South African students are expected in December. They will visit England, France, Belgium and Holland. In March, 1926, a handbook of student travel will be issued for the use of students traveling by themselves.

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# SUNSET STORIES

The Golden Key

THREE children gazed yearningly through the iron grating of a round door in an orchard wall. They could see through the bars that the fruit trees were in blossom, and far away in the distance were children playing merrily in fields of flowers. Their laughter and their singing were borne on the breeze, and the rippling of a crystal river mingled with their joyous voices. To the three children outside the gate this orchard was wonderfully inviting. The beyond called to them but how could they get there? The door was locked!

As they stood there lost in longing, a voice from behind started them. "That is the Kingdom of Joy," it said. "I see you are longing to get through the locked gate to join the happy children, and so you should, for all should be in the Kingdom, especially you children."

Turning, the three children saw a woman whose face was veiled, but whose voice was as the sound of the rippling river in the orchard. The children's eyes were full of eager questioning, and a great compassion filled the woman's heart for these little ones shut out of the Kingdom of Joy.

"There is a key to the gate," she said, "and oh so near you all! Seek diligently and you shall find it!" So saying she turned away and the children all eagerly began to seek for the key. They turned over stones, they dug up the earth, and forgot all else in their eager search. All but the second child, a little girl of five, who, after turning over a few stones, looked around to see where their kind adviser had gone.

She saw her little way off gathering sticks, so she ran up to her and asked her if she could help. "Thank you, dear child," the sweet voice answered. "I am gathering sticks to make a fire. I am cold and hungry for I have been a long way today and have had nothing to eat." The little girl ran off quickly, and fetching armfuls of sticks, made a large pile. Just as she was going to set it alight she saw in the middle of the pile something shining brightly. Startled, she put down her hand and picked up a shining golden key. On it she slowly spelled out the letters "Self-Forgetfulness."

Full of wonder she looked round and saw the woman looking at her with shining, loving eyes. Her veil had fallen and the child gazed into a face as beautiful as was her voice. Her eyes were full of such tenderness, they seemed to be brimming over with sympathy. She gently kissed the little girl's forehead. "You have soon found the key; open the door and go into the Kingdom of Joy. It is your birthright," she said, and her voice was full of happiness.

The little girl joyfully obeyed, and running to the locked door, she quickly put the key into the lock and turned it. The door opened, but just then her sister and little brother, who were still searching for the key, saw her opening the gate. The little boy called out beseeching her to take him too. She put her hand to take him with her, but the sweet

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and Moscow. The Russo-German stock company Deruloff opened this line several years ago, and its service is co-ordinated with the departure of airplanes from Berlin for Paris and London.

Air lines connect Moscow with Leningrad and with the chief cities of the south, such as Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev and Rostov. It is now possible to fly from Russia into Persia via Baku, Enzeli and Teheran. A flight from Moscow to Teheran may be practicable as soon as the proposed air route from Rostov to Baku is established.

The utility of the airplane is most obvious in the desert stretches of Russian Central Asia, which could formerly be traversed only by caravan. The journey from Bokhara to Khiva, which required at least eight days by caravan, can now be accomplished in 3½ hours by airplane. Another air line connects Bokhara with Dushanbe, capital of the newly-created republic of Tajikistan, and with Ternes, one of the Russian posts on the Afghan frontier. And it is quite likely that some day a daring Russian aviator will fly over the snow-capped peaks of the Hindu Kush and land in the mountain capital of Afghanistan, Kabul.

**Experimental Trips**  
Last summer a party of Russian aviators flew from Moscow to Peking and Tokyo, and two Japanese aviators made the trip from Tokyo to Moscow. Both these flights were in the nature of experiments and no speed records were established. But sooner or later the airplane is likely to cut in half the time required for the long railway journey across Siberia from Moscow to the Far East.

Capt. Walter Bruns, a German, in co-operation with the famous explorer and international relief worker Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, has brokered a rather striking project for an Amsterdam-Tokyo air route, which would follow the northernmost coast line of Russia and Siberia. The Soviet Government favors this project; but its realization depends upon the construction of a specially large type of airplane upon the investment of very considerable sums of foreign capital, so some time is likely to elapse before this polar air line actually begins to operate.

Most of the airplanes which are used on the Soviet passenger lines are of foreign construction; and the few which are of Russian make usually contain foreign motors. Germany so far has been the chief source of supply for Soviet airplanes and the well-known Junkers Company of Germany is operating a factory in one of the suburbs of Moscow. With the exception of the Central Asiatic routes, the Russian air services function only between May 1 and Nov. 1, as the winter season makes flying difficult and inexpedient.

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**Special Correspondence**  
DARK clouds that seemed to line the pathway of a young widow who is striving to raise her small family on slender means were dispelled the other day by her small daughter. The child's anniversary was approaching and the mother wondered what she could give the little girl to please her without much cost. She decided to let the daughter suggest.

"Mother," the little girl told her, "if you really want to give me the thing that I would like best, get me a Bible. It would be such fun to look up the answers to Sunday School questions myself."

Los Angeles, Calif.

**Special Correspondence**  
IT WAS at a time when forest fires were raging in some sections of the northwest, notably the towering timber region of the Cascade Range. Every available person had been pressed into service to help stamp out the roaring flames.

A near-by cabin housed a plucky little woman and her 10-year-old son. This little woman was doing her bit by keeping a supply of lunches and hot beverages constantly prepared for the fire-fighters.

When her bread supply gave out she began baking biscuits. Pan after pan came out of the oven and disappeared as quickly, while the small

boy busted himself with supplying the firewood. Finally even the woman was obliged to leave her biscuit-making for a time and lend advice, which was valuable because of former experience in forest fires.

A little later, when she returned to the cabin with a group of hungry workers, imagine their surprise and delight to find delectable little brown morsels coming out of the oven! The boy, who had never baked a biscuit before, had stepped into his mother's shoes. Close observation of his mother's process, coupled with a strong desire to be of service, had enabled him to produce an entirely edible article.

**IRISH UNIVERSITY SAID TO LACK POWER**

**Provincialism Deprecated and British Attitude Shown**

BELFAST, Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—"The real object of university training should be to produce better citizens," said Mr. Earls, president of Queen's University Literary and Scientific Society, in a recent lecture to the Students' Union.

In the course of his remarks on the relation of the university to the State, Mr. Earls deprecated the provincialism which characterized Ulster's leading university and pleaded that a greater interest should be taken in matters affecting the whole community. He compared their attitude toward political questions with the state of affairs in England, where university life gave a tremendous impetus to a study of the humanities. He thought that their university should take a lead in educating public opinion, and as the country had contributed toward the cost of education, it was natural to expect not merely good professional men, but also good citizens.

No matter what their study was, said Mr. Earls, it should train them to tackle the problems of everyday life. The object of their education was not just to obtain a degree, or even education in its broader sense, but to use opportunities afforded by university education for the benefit of humanity.

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## WOMEN OPPOSE MRS. FERGUSON

State Association Against Re-election, Says Mrs. Claybrook, Its Head

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 17 (AP)—Women of Texas will oppose the re-election of Miriam A. Ferguson as Governor, Mrs. J. D. Claybrook of Austin, Tex., president of the State Democratic Women's Association, declared in an address before the Democratic women of Dallas County, Mrs. Claybrook said that the women of Texas, regardless of party, are not behind Mrs. Ferguson and would not re-elect her.

This is considered the first official announcement of the Democratic women's organization on a second term for Mrs. Ferguson.

Mrs. Claybrook, while president of the organization, was a vigorous supporter, first, of Judge Felix D. Robertson, defeated by Mrs. Ferguson in the Democratic primaries, and later she supported Dr. George C. Butler, Republican candidate for Governor, against Mrs. Ferguson.

Other women's organizations have taken a stand against Mrs. Ferguson. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in annual convention denounced her administration in its relation to law enforcement, and officials of the organization individually said they would oppose her re-election.

Miss Mary E. Jagoe of Denton, president of the League of Women Voters, said she did not believe Mrs. Ferguson represented the women of the State and that she understood Mrs. Ferguson would be a poor leader of the women's movement. She said women of Texas deplored the fact that many persons outside the State accepted Mrs. Ferguson's election as a victory for women.

Governor Ferguson had issued a proclamation declaring legally adopted textbook contracts involving about \$1,000,000 which were awarded Oct. 12 by the state textbook commission.

The proclamation covered contracts with the American Book Company, which Dan Moody, Attorney-General, had declared invalid on the ground that the company failed to fulfill certain requirements before the awards were made, and which S. M. N. Marrs, state superintendent of public instruction, refused to recognize. The American Book Company contracts total approximately \$800,000. The Attorney-General refused to comment on the proclamation.

## YALE IS CLOSING FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Several Student Activities Have Vacation Programs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17 (AP)—Yale University is closing today for the Christmas vacation, which will continue until Tuesday, Jan. 5. Although the majority of the undergraduates will return to their homes, several student activities have vacation programs.

The glee and band clubs, as well as the dramatic association, will make extended tours of the middle west with their productions, while in the athletic field, both the basketball and hockey teams have games scheduled.

The musical clubs will leave New Haven today. The complete itinerary of eight concerts follows: Scranton, Dec. 18; Philadelphia, Dec. 19; Cleveland, Dec. 20; Dayton, Dec. 22; Louisville, Dec. 23; Chicago, Dec. 24; Toledo, Dec. 26; Detroit, Dec. 28.

## FIRE MARSHAL HEARS "GAS" TANK PROTEST

South Boston residents were at the State House this afternoon to be present at the hearing of protest before George C. Neal, fire marshal, against the erection of the proposed gasoline tank for the Jenney Manufacturing Company in South Boston. At the South Boston Municipal Building last night about 300 citizens listened to protests made by John W. McCormack, state Senator from that district; Eugene P. Durgin, Maurice F. Foley and William B. Hickey, representatives in the Legislature; William J. Foley, formerly executive councillor; Robert E. Bigney, formerly Representative, and others who declared the proposed gasoline storage tank would be detrimental to the entire district.

## DEER "HUNT" DECLARED POOR SPORTSMANSHIP

Attacking "the plain, downright slaughter of deer," as he described the hunting on the Myles Standish Reservation at Carver, Mass., last week, and upholding the attitude of Governor Fuller in stopping it.

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Deliver Daily Give Us a Call

## George R. Farnum, assistant United States attorney and president of the Melrose Humane Society, yesterday addressed a letter to William A. L. Basely, conservation commissioner of Massachusetts, who had criticized the Governor's action.

"I am unable to find in this pastime of extermination the slightest semblance to normal sportsmanship," Mr. Farnum said. "In so saying I believe that I am expressing the conviction of every thoughtful and humane person in this community. I am certainly reflecting the opinion as it has been expressed to me on all sides, at any rate."

## BOSTON "Y" LISTS HOLIDAY EVENTS

Several Carol Programs by Church Choirs Scheduled

The Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association has arranged a series of Christmas festivities covering a period of eight days, beginning Thursday, Dec. 17, and ending Friday, Dec. 25. The Y. M. C. A. dormitory men will hold a Christmas party in the cafeteria tonight. On Saturday the interior of the Huntington Avenue building will be dressed in holiday decorations for public inspection.

On Sunday afternoon there will be a Christmas service and social starting at 3:30. Dean James A. Beebe of Boston University is delivering the Christmas message. A musical program will include carol singing, and refreshments will be served. From 6 to 8 o'clock next Monday evening there will be a musical program in the lobby, including carol singing by the choir of the Church of the Messiah, the latter feature starting at 7:45. A similar program will be given at the same hour on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday evening there will be a Christmas service, with the Red Triangle Village as sponsors, with numbers by the vested choir of St. Johns Church. The Red Triangle orchestra will give a concert from 6 to 8 p. m. on Thursday evening, Dec. 24. At 1 p. m. on Christmas day, Dec. 25, a dinner will be served, followed by a musical program during the afternoon, and an entertainment in the parlors that evening.

## STATLER RENTAL MANAGERS NAMED

Office and Store Space to Be Ready Next September

The Hotel Statler, now under construction near Park Square, will open early next autumn. E. M. Statler, president of the Statler Hotel Company, said today in announcing the selection of W. H. Ballard & Co., Inc., as rental managers for the Statler Office Building and space in Statler stores.

The office structure, 14 stories high and containing approximately 200,000 square feet of space, will rank second in size in the city. It will be integral with that of the hotel and connected with the lobby, restaurant and stores on the ground floor of the latter, which will contain 1300 rooms.

Foundations for the structure, which will have entrances on Arlington, St. James and Providence streets, and Columbus Avenue, are practically complete and the erection of steel is now progressing rapidly. A branch of W. H. Ballard & Co., Inc., close to the site of the new building will be opened soon. W. H. Ballard said today in announcing that the office building is expected to be ready for occupancy on Sept. 1. The hotel probably will open a few weeks later.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Herbert D. Poesy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Christian Jensen, Allentown, Pa.; Myron W. Bowen, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dorothy E. Davis, London, Eng.; Florence J. Gabrielsen, London, Eng.; M. D. Fisher, New York City; Laura Frances Glen, New York City; Mrs. Annette Ford, Ridgewood, N. Y.; Julius Z. Lassen, Providence, R. I.; Ter. Z. Lassen, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Dora E. Goodell, Kansas City; Ernest J. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.

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## EMOTION STUDY NOW PROJECTED

Boston School Head Paves the Way for Emotional Training Course

Education of the emotions of the school children of Boston has been undertaken by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, who has appointed a council of school teachers to study the subject with a view to forming a definite method of procedure that can be presented to the schools as a whole and followed by the entire teaching staff in their work with the children. In doing this he is following along lines similar to those pursued in the preparation of the course on character training now in operation in the schools and which has attracted the attention of the entire country.

In his forthcoming annual report Dr. Burke says:

Americans Merciful

"With all their recognized virtues, the American people are very merciful. We are lacking in emotional stability. We change our personal and political views with amazing rapidity.

In times of stress and storm the intellect deserts us and the emotions assume control. The adroit politician well understands this phenomenon. In the closing hours of a political campaign he appeals not to the intellect but rather to the emotions, the passions and the prejudices of the electorate. And he rarely fails to get the desired reaction.

The emotions should not be repressed; rather they should be trained, directed, cultivated, and made to serve their lofty purposes. They should be dominated by the will, which in turn should be subservient to conscience.

Response to the Sublime

"May we not expectantly look forward to the time when a result of education, the emotional nature of our people, ceasing to be the plaything of the charlatan and the demagogue, chastened and refined, will reveal in the nation a more loving, and, like the heliograph following the sun, will respond obediently to everything that is wholesome and pure, holy and sublime?"

"The tendency nowadays among parents to leave everything to the school. Many of them think that they fulfill their duty as parents if they feed and clothe their children and send them to school. Education begins in the home. More attention to home education, and more parental interest in the development of children under the parental roof, is a need of the age more pressing and insistent than any educational problem."

## COUNCIL TRIP EXPENSE ACCOUNTING AT ISSUE

James T. Moriarty, president of the retiring Boston City Council, said yesterday that he will reply at the city council meeting next week to the charge of the Boston Finance Commission that he had not accounted properly for the expenditure of \$2500 appropriated last spring for the trip of the councilmen to Chicago for investigation of city institutions.

Mr. Moriarty said Mayor Curley should reply to that part of the commission's communication in which it took exception to the mayor's insisting that the law which applied to investigation by the council should be

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## NEW BISHOP NAMED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dr. John T. Dallas Elected on Eighth Ballot

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 17 (AP)—The Rev. John Thomas Dallas, vicar of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, yesterday was elected Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire. Dr. Dallas was formerly rector of St. Thomas

of the New Hampshire diocese, was the second candidate on a list of 16 who received votes.

From 1910 to 1912, Dr. Dallas was chaplain at the Taft school in Watertown, Conn., and associate head master until 1917, when he worked in army training camps. He was curate of St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn., from 1918 to 1920, and then became rector of St. Thomas's Church in Hanover, N. H. He came here to St. Paul's Cathedral last November.

Dr. Dallas received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1922. He was a prominent church figure in New Hampshire and devoted much of his time there to religious work among students.

Effort to settle strike abandoned

Biddeford Committee Finds Both Sides Obdurate

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 17 (AP)—Efforts of an impartial citizens' committee, headed by Mayor Edward H. Drapeau, to settle the strike of 1300 loomfixers and weavers at the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's mills were abandoned last night when the Mayor announced that neither side seemed disposed to make concessions and that it would be useless to continue negotiations at present.

The employees left work on Dec. 3 in protest over the installation of the multiple loom system. Several conferences were conducted during the last two days by the citizens' committee and representatives of the mills and the workers without adjusting the dispute. Charles O. Beals, State Labor Commissioner, who has been aiding in the negotiations, returned home last night, concurring with the Mayor that further conferences would be of no avail.

Howard R. Whitehead, agent of the mills, declared that the mills would not reopen until the workers agree to adopt the multiple system. On the other hand, George E. Gendron, spokesman for the weavers and loomfixers, said no consideration would be given to any settlement other than the abandonment of the multiple system plan.

Dr. Dallas was elected on the eighth ballot taken by the special diocesan convention called to choose a bishop. On the third ballot he obtained a majority of the lay votes and on the eighth the clergy concurred with the majority of the laity. The Rev. Arthur M. Dunstan of Tilton, archdeacon

Church, Hanover, and before that vicar of St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn.

By the laws of the church the election must be approved before the consecration of the bishop by a majority of the standing committees in every diocese in the United States and also by a majority of the bishops of the several American dioceses.

Dr. Dallas was elected on the eighth ballot taken by the special diocesan convention called to choose a bishop. On the third ballot he obtained a majority of the lay votes and on the eighth the clergy concurred with the majority of the laity. The Rev. Arthur M. Dunstan of Tilton, archdeacon

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## WASHINGTON BASKETBALL PROSPECTS ARE DEVELOPING

**Coach Edmundson Has Only One Veteran Back on the Team, and a Great Quantity of Less Experienced Material on Hand**

**Material on Hand**

ST. LOUIS, Wash., Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence)—With one veteran back from last year's University of Washington varsity basketball team, and with a great quantity of less experienced material on-hand, Coach C. McDonald has assured his squad that back this year, and is always a hard team to beat, University of Oregon, with five lettermen on their squad, will present an experienced quintet when the season opens next month at Oregon Agricultural College, last year's northern division champions.

[illegible]

and the U. S. S. Anna, is the pre-season program outlined by Coach Schaefer, 36 to 37, who was previously coached, 36 to 38, and the U. S. S. Omaha received the short end of a 50-50 tie score. The rest of the practice team will be against teams from the local church leagues, from the commercial semiprofessional leagues, and from the United States Naval Station at Bremerton, Wash.

**Squad Cut to 18**

More than 50 men turned out in suits for the first practice session held Oct. 26. The squad has been reduced to 18 members and will be retained during the rest of the season.

With Capt. Crattan Hale '26, the only veteran back in college this year, Coach Schaefer will have to make up the opposite situation from last year. As Captain Hale plays a guard position, a complete forward combination will be needed.

Seattle; 8—University of Idaho at Seattle; 9—University of Washington at Walla, Washington; 19—Washington State College at Pullman, Wash.; 20—U.S.N.F. at Everett, Wash.; 21—University of Montana at Missoula, Mont.; 27—Oregon Agricultural College at Seattle.

## Schaefer Increases Margin Over Hoppe

Jacob Schaefer of Chicago, former world's champion, entered the afternoon game today in his match with Wm. F. Hoppe Jr., 30 years old. A former world's champion with a lead of 245 points as the result of the four games they had already played in their 30-point exhibition 15-2 ball-line billiard match which is being played at the rooms of the Twentieth

forwards and the star returned intact, leaving the guard positions to be filled by the new players.

Although Captain Hale is the only varsity regular from last year, there are three men turning out who won their letters last year. They are the three new starters in the guard positions during the 1924-25 season. They are A. G. Schuster, T. F. Ward, and E. J. Jewell, all seniors.

John Gaudin, guard, is showing to good advantage in practice so far, being a high point man in the U. S. S. C. and a good ball player.

His credit. If he continues at his present pace, he will undoubtedly fill one of the forward positions in the team next year.

He is a member of the team of last year's freshman team, and F. J.

As was the case in the opening day's game, the Hawks were out of sync yesterday, 138 points to 95 and in the evening Schaefer took the game 405 to 135. It was in the latter game that he made his record, 138 points, and possibly as he ran his points out in six innings. He started the game with a run of 45 and then, after registering a 100 in the first half, he was in the high run of the match to date.

The best Hoppe could do in this game was to get 100 points. He had 100 and had a high run of 130, while 95 was Schaefer's best. The score by Innings:

AFTERNOON GAME

[illegible]

substitutes displays a brand of playing superior to one of the first team men, the ranking of the two players is reversed. This system causes all members of the squad to play to the best of their ability at all times.

Washington's strongest rival contenders for the championship of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference this year from a pre-season survey appear to be University of Idaho and University of Oregon. University of Idaho has four lettermen

**ANNAPOLIS NAMES WICKHORST**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 17 (AP)—Frank H. Wickhorst, left tackle, was elected captain of the United States Naval Academy football team for 1938 yesterday. Wickhorst hails from Illinois, and prior to his entrance to the Naval Academy he was a team mate of Harold E. Grange on the University of Illinois' freshman team. Wickhorst has played two years on the Navy varsity. John T. Dimon of New York was elected team manager.

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news which this newspaper publishes will give them a new and truthful outlook upon the world.

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## RADIO

## Public Radio Performance Given

NEW SPANISH  
RADIO STATION  
IS POWERFULAdoption of British Radio-  
casting System Is Hope  
of Spanish "Fans"

If, during the international radio-  
cast test week, you hear the call letters  
"EJ-T" pronounced in Spanish,  
the approximate English pro-  
nunciation of which would be "eh-  
ah-hoh-tee," you will know that  
you have tuned in on the Union  
Radio station in Spain. L. F.  
Pueyo, the English radio writer,  
describes this station in the accom-  
panying article. It was one of the  
points he visited during his com-  
munications tour with a radio-equipped  
automobile, which was described in  
several stories on this page during  
the last few months.

Although some 26 radiocasting sta-  
tions in Spain have received licenses  
from the Spanish Government, there  
are only some six or seven which can  
be regarded as radiocasting stations  
in the true sense, in as much as they  
give out a program regularly every  
day. Of these seven stations there  
are only two which were represented  
at the Geneva conference and which  
participated in the recent interna-  
tional tests for the adjustments of  
wavelengths. These stations were  
Radio-Barcelona, Barcelona, and Un-  
ion-Radio, Madrid. It is the latter  
station which it is proposed to de-  
scribe today.

Union-Radio was inaugurated on  
July 17 last and is certainly the most  
up-to-date station in Spain. It is  
owned and run by a company in  
which the leading electrical manufac-  
turers in the country are shareholders.  
Among these companies are the  
Telefonos Bell, Marconi and Tele-  
fonos.

After much deliberation it was de-  
cided to copy the ELO installations,  
and the transmitter of the station is  
of a similar type to that used in the  
London station. The offices, studio,  
and transmitting room are situated  
on the top floor of the well-known  
Madrid streets, "Madrid Paris," the  
aerial being erected on the roof in  
a similar manner to the one which is  
in Oxford Street in London.

The roof is some 100 feet above  
street level and the aerial is of the  
case type, the lead-in in the  
center, forming a connection. Two  
lattice towers, each some 120 feet  
high, are erected on the roof and  
serve the purpose of supporting the  
aerial. The earth system is provided  
by means of a counter-pole consisting  
of 12 copper cables along one meter  
above the building.

Two studios are provided, a main  
and an experimental one. The usual  
Marconi-type market-phone is used  
in both cases. The control room is  
placed in between the studios with  
glass windows for observation from  
both sides. The studios are very  
luxuriously appointed with gray  
velvet, draped chairs, tables and  
comfortable armchairs. Fresh flow-  
ers are always to be seen and one  
cannot help being impressed by the  
delightful taste of these velvet hang-  
ings, which serve also the purpose  
of sound-dampening. Contrary to British  
practice, the Spanish engineers  
decided not to cover the ceiling in  
this manner so as to preserve a little  
of the echo. This is claimed, gives  
a natural effect which the entire ab-  
sence of echo obliterates during the  
transmission.

The station was officially opened  
by King Alfonso on the date above  
mentioned. His Majesty was intro-  
duced to the public via the micro-  
phone by the president of Union-  
Radio, Señor Valentín Ruiz Senen.  
The royal speech was audible to the  
enormous crowds gathered in the  
neighboring streets by means of  
loudspeakers outside the building  
and also in all the parks of the city  
and also places of amusement in the  
suburbs.

Union-Radio is one of the rare  
foreign stations which has already  
changed its wavelength as a result  
of the Geneva Conference. The  
change is quite a considerable one.  
The wavelength was originally 430  
meters and is now 373 meters.

Radio is Popularized in Spain by Setting Up a Loud-Speaking System in Public Places and Picking Up Programs, Which Are Then Sent Out to the Listening Crowds. This Gives Many People a Chance to Hear Radio Who Otherwise Might Never Know the Pleasure and Happiness It Can Bring.

tained from a percentage taken off  
the sales of sets and radio component  
parts by those companies which  
form part of Union-Radio. This  
royalty is obtained by means of  
stamps which are affixed to the sets  
in question. Another source of reve-  
nue is provided by advertisements.  
These are allowed by the Govern-  
ment, but the radiocasting of such  
matter is limited to short intervals  
only. Advertisements given out by  
this station are not as ordinary as is  
sometimes the case when listening to  
other Spanish stations. They are  
generally mixed up with some  
humor, forming a pleasant inter-  
lude to the musical items.

The company also derives a cer-

tain amount of income from "Ondas,"  
a periodical published by the com-  
pany and giving, in addition to their  
official programs for the week, a cer-  
tain number of technical articles and  
articles of special interest to radio  
listeners. Mr. Urgoiti is very much  
in favor of the British radiocasting  
system and as far as possible Union-  
Radio is endeavoring to introduce  
British wireless practice in Spain. He  
believes in the adoption of the  
method of levying a radiocasting tax  
by means of licenses. This has not  
yet been agreed to at present, but Mr.  
Urgoiti is full of hopes that it will  
eventually be the outcome of his  
energetic activities.

## Radio Programs

## Evening Features

## FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 17

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Studio program.

CFCF, Toronto, Ont. (354 Meters)

8 p. m.—Late news and weather.

Joint radio recital by Mrs. Grever and  
Clarence Taylor. 10—Burton E. Till and  
his popular dance orchestra.

WAC, Boston, Mass. (359 Meters)

8 p. m.—The Smilers, conducted by  
Clyde McAuley. 8:30—Dinner dance, di-  
rected by Stewart. 9—Boston  
Radio Business Commission. 9:15—Joseph  
Heiler, violinist; Bertha Nathan, pianist;  
Frank Brown, pianist; and  
accompanist. 10—Norwood Women's Club  
orchestra. 10:30—Dance music by the Mar-  
coni Orchestra. Jack Benard, leader.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (459 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:30—  
Weather report. 7:45—Harvard observa-  
tory. 8—The Number and Stars of the  
Stars, by Dr. Luyten. 8:30—From New  
York, specialties. 9:30—Pop concert. 9:45—  
Dance. 10—Goodrich Zippers.

WEZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (353 Meters)

8:25 p. m.—Market reports as furnished  
by the United States Department of Agri-  
culture at Boston. Hotel Brunswick  
studio. 7:45—Eight of the series of  
Backgrounds of English Literature, by  
Prof. E. Charlton Black. 8—From Chaucer  
Orchestra. 9:30—Kamell Dance  
Orchestra under the direction of "Bob"  
Patterson. 9:45—Musical program. 9:55—  
Dance. 10—United States weather  
reports. 10:15—Concert by Edwin J.  
McMurry and his singing orchestra. 11—  
Dance.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (358 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Program from WEAF,  
New York City.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (356 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"WGY Book Chat." Wil-  
liam Jacob. 7:45—The "WGY"  
Orchestra. 8—United States Army Band from Wash-  
ington. 8:30—Royal hour from New York.  
8:45—WGY Orchestra. 9:30 a. m.—Orchestra  
recital by Stephen F. Bolacclair.

WEAF, New York City (435 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week  
hymn singing under the auspices of the  
Greater New York Federation of  
Churches. 8:45—Concert by "Foy"  
concert; "Zippers"; Vincent Lopez and  
his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—University  
Course, "Greek and Roman Life and  
Manners," Prof. Ralph R. Magdoff.  
9—Judy. 9:15—Shoreham  
Orchestra from Washington. 8—United  
States Army Band from Washington. 9  
—Salon Orchestra. 11—Jacques Green  
and his orchestra, Colonial Aces.

WJCA, New York City (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Oleolu Vail and his McAlpin  
String Ensemble. 8:30—Frank Gobbie  
and his Red Lion Inn Orchestra. 9—  
The User of Hugs Zoller. 9:15—Violet  
Kay. 9:30—Lansons Orchestra. 8—  
Shedden Weir, baritone. 8:30—Cinder-  
ella Dance Orchestra. 9—The  
soprano. 9:15—Jack Miller, violinist.  
9:30—The "WGY" Orchestra. 9:45—  
Fred Monning, playing guitar. 10—  
"How to Drive Automobiles," by Harry  
Baughman. 10:15—Manhattan Serenaders. 11—  
Ernie Golden and his Orchestra. 12—  
Cast and company. 12:30—Special  
midnight performance.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—The Independent, "What the World  
is Doing." 8:45—Harry Voltaire Hour of  
Music. 9—Cryslar. 9:15—Footlight  
and Lamplight. 9:30—Old Time Minstra. 10  
—Erva Giles, soprano and Edward Mor-  
ria, piano. 10:30—Vanderbilt Orchestra.

WGB, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)

8 p. m.—Julius Koehl, pianist; Jocho  
Goodman, violinist. 8:30—Washington's  
Boydston Home. George Jones, English.  
8:45—Van York Hour of Song. 9—New  
Bulletin. 10:10—Charles Wolf, Musical.  
10:30—Anna Auel, accompanist. 11—  
Crystal Palace Orchestra.

WPD, Atlantic City, N. J. (396 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Billy" Roca, Dean of  
Sports Writers; Weekly Review of Sport-  
ing Events. 8:45—15-minute Organ Re-

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WLB, Cincinnati, O. (428 Meters)

7 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Variety musical pro-  
gram, including French Bauer Night  
with the Doherty Melody Boys, Frank  
Funderburk, piano and director.

WBNC, Cincinnati, O. (328 Meters)

8 p. m.—Violin, piano and vocal solo-  
ists. 8:30—Concert by the Cincinnati  
Ballet. 9—The Cincinnati Orchestra.  
Burnet C. Tullish, director.

WBAN, Louisville, Ky. (409 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Cincinnati  
Orchestra at the Elmer Club. Piano con-  
certo by Theodore Richbourg, faculty  
member of the Louisville Conservatory  
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School. 12—The Cincinnati Musical  
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WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dr. Charles A. Shelden Jr.  
organ recital. 10:15—Entertainment pro-  
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KSP, St. Louis, Mo. (449 Meters)

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## Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## Chicago Opera Offers Novelty

By FELIX BOROWSKI

**NAMIKO-SAN**, a musical tragedy in one act, with text and music by Aldo Franchetti. Presented for the first time on any stage by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, Dec. 11, 1925, at the Auditorium, Chicago. The cast: Yiro Danayemon, the Daymon; Namiko-San, His Wife; Tamaki Mura, an itinerant monk; Theodore Rich, an Old Gardener; Vittorio Trevisan, Kaji, Assistant Gardener; Lodovico Oliviero, Townsman, an Old Widow; An Ashigaro, a Soldier; Antonio Nijolich, The Young Lover; Elisabeth Kerr, Joet Mojica, Conductor.

This opera was the first of the novelties scheduled by the Civic Opera Company for its season. As Mr. Franchetti's work is in one act and occupies less than an hour, the evening was filled out with a performance of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci."

It would seem that the new opera came into existence as the result of a yearning on the part of Mme. Tamaki Mura to sing some other music than that which is contained in Puccini's "Madama Butterfly." She had, indeed, lifted her voice in the pleasant strains of Messager's "Madame Chrysanthe," but that composition, which, to be sure, is a twin-sister to "Madama Butterfly," did not succeed in giving satisfaction to the public when the local organization put it on the stage five years ago, and it was permanently retired. When to these two operas Mascagni's "Iris" is added, the Japanese repertoire has been enumerated, unless, of course, "The Mikado" is taken into consideration; yet it is scarcely likely that Mme. Mura would regard that composition with any favor or respect.

A Promising Subject  
Aldo Franchetti, who wrote the text as well as the music of "Namiko-San," is one of the artistic products of the Conservatory of Milan. An Italian by birth, he not only has his favor as an operatic composer, but he has experience in writing and producing dramatic music before he came to America.

The composer, who is a native of the town of Varese, moved to the city of Milan, where he derived from a Japanese drama that had been translated into English by Leo Duran.

This concerns the youthful Namiko-San, a girl under the protection of Yiro Danayemon—one of the ancient feudal tyrants—who attempts to seduce her and her lord by falling in love with an itinerant monk. "Mr. Franchetti's opera," said Mme. Mura, "is the sort of opera which Americans will love. They like the stories set to music which has melody as well as strength and novelty." The story indeed is sad, for Namiko-San comes to a tragic end; but there is not much novelty in that.

Concerning Mr. Franchetti's music much may be said in praise. It is well-written, appropriate music, excellently scored and blest with occasional excursions into the regions of pure tone. Here and there it was possible to perceive that Mme. Mura leavened the lump of the composer's inspirations with some exotic music from her native land. Once she sang, with the assistance of a samisen, a ditty whose text was Japanese. It must be said, however, that in the matter of using local color, Puccini was more sagacious than Franchetti, in which he joined East and West with more conviction and greater skill than Mr. Franchetti in "Namiko-San." With the exception of the Japanese song, just referred to, the new opera was interpreted in English, a circumstance which had comparatively little to do with its intelligibility, for only a word here and there made its way across the footlights.

Well Sung and Acted  
Mme. Mura sang with charm and acted with delicate skill the part of the heroine. Richard Bonelli, who clearly is one of the most promising of the vocalists Mr. Franchetti has chosen, Polacco gathered together for the season's operations, was admirable in spite of his name he is an American and he has brought honor upon his country in his singing of this work and in his singing of others.

Another American artist—Theodore Rich—was given his first important opportunity in the interpretation of Yaso, the itinerant monk. This singer disclosed an attractive voice and a rather manufactured histrionism. With larger experience Mr. Rich should bring excellent results to the operatic cause. Even now he has made a good beginning.

Vittorio Trevisan and Lodovico Oliviero had smaller roles, of which they made good use; but it would seem that Mr. Franchetti was ill-advised to open his little opera with the low-comedy which he imposed upon the two artists. The atmosphere of the piece was scarcely to be established by such means. The work was conducted by the composer, who directed with authority and skill.

Of the other operas of the week there came up for consideration Mousorgsky's "Boris Godunoff," which was given Dec. 7, and Verdi's "Falstaff," which was sung Dec. 10. The former work brought forward George Baklanoff as successor to Mr. Chablapin in the part of the conscience-tortured Tsar. If Mr. Baklanoff did not succeed in effecting public recollection of his predecessor's powerful and moving characterization, he did offer an interpretation of Boris that was greatly to his credit. Most of the cast was that which had sung the work last season—Elizabeth Kerr, his Zenia, and Clara Shear, his Feodor, being the newcomers.

The performance of "Falstaff" was a feat of virtuosity which should long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear it. Giorgio Polacco, who directed the opera, presented a reading which in its vivacity, its lightness of touch, its perfection of ensemble was of extraordinary worth. His conductors on the stage were not less admirable.

Mr. Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered a varied program at their concert of Dec. 11 and 12. It began with the "Italian" symphony by Mendelssohn, a composition whose genial strains were much more frequently heard half a century ago than they are now. If there is no deep thought or burning emotion in the symphony, there are at least considerable charm and technical mastery of the orchestra which Mendelssohn had learned so well. The scheme of art also contained the "Bent More" suite by Gustave Holst, a work of Oriental coloring that is pleasing to the ear. The P major Valse de Concert by Glazounoff, with which the concert came to a close, did not increase the rather faded respect in which the Russian composer has been held. It is at best an adroitly scored series of saccharine tunes.

The soloist of the occasion was Rudolph Reuter, who elected to be heard in two unfamiliar works—De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" and the Burlesque by Richard Strauss. The artist laid a sacrifice upon the altar of art by his presentation of the first-named composition; for atmospheric and filled with imaginativeness as "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" undoubtedly is, its piano part is surely not of the type that causes audiences to cry aloud and clap their hands. This part, indeed, De Falla intended to be orchestral, with no concessions to the liking of the crowd for virtuosity. Mr. Reuter and the orchestra did every justice to the work, which, at the Friday concert at least, did not succeed in evoking much enthusiasm from the house.

The soloist gave a remarkably brilliant performance of the Burlesque. The clean-cut execution, which left nothing to chance, the excellent tone and musical intelligence which Mr. Reuter made manifest, were admirable lessons in piano playing to the youthful aspirants in Orchestra Hall, who, sitting aloft, hope for the day when they will themselves show the town how music should be played.

## Cleveland Orchestra Heard in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—One Big Orchestra in one way is a correct description of the American state of things, and in another way not. All the organizations do, indeed, go along together in a certain sort of national development. And yet, there are differences. The Cleveland Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor, which appeared in Carnegie Hall this afternoon in the Wolfsohn series of subscription concerts, has a manner of playing and a quality of sound all its own. Something about it tells of the region where its chief activities lie and of the people who are its regular listeners. The members have the air of taking the music cheerfully and of approaching the task of performance too laboriously. They impart to hearers a definite feeling of reassurance, even when repressed by the severe, academic beat of their director. The Cleveland men presented the Grétry-Mottl ballet suite, from "Céphale et Procris," with remarkable grace and clarity. They also presented the Symphony No. 1 in E minor of Sibelius with admirable tone and phrasing. But surely Mr. Sokoloff showed himself a good deal more of the schoolmaster, explaining every point of thematic statement and development, than the music itself, opening out the meaning of the work. Much that he went after, people would be willing to take for granted. He might have trusted his players more; might, indeed, have trusted his music more to reveal, by its own outlines and sonorities, the composer's thought.

The Society of the Friends of Music manages to make its Sunday

concerts a success. Even now he has made a good beginning.

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afternoon meetings interesting, in spite of occasional severity of program. Today, it offered among other things the Brahms Concerto for violin and violoncello, with Carl Fleisch and Felix Baumold as the soloists. No two artists could be temperamentally further apart than these two, and no two, perhaps, could be chosen who would better give the impression that the work is a double concerto, written for the expression of a pair of individualities. W. F. T.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art  
Eighteenth Century Secretary of Venetian Lacquer, a Recent Metropolitan Museum Acquisition.

## Rotterdam Museum—Boymans Enriched

THE HAGUE, Nov. 19. (Special Correspondence)—The Museum Boymans in Rotterdam has received an important bequest from Mr. van der Schilden, a Rotterdam art collector, whose pictures include excellent specimens of such Dutch old masters as Jan van Goyen, Pieter Molyn and Pieter Potter, while among the modern works special mention may be made of four pictures which, in 1920, were sent to the Paris Exhibition of Dutch art, viz.: "View on Marlotte" (near The Hague) by James Maris, "A Kitchen-Garden" by Anton Mauve, an "Interior" by Albert Neuhuys, and a portrait of the donor's mother by the same artist.

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## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

JORDAN HALL TONIGHT—AL DARE (Mason and Hamlet)

MANAGEMENT: ANITA DAVIN-HARRIS

CHILDREN'S THEATRE (Emerson)

30 Huntington Ave. at Coppley R. R. Seats

NAT. 2:15 Christmas Plays and Party

15, 25, 35, 55 Cents

Anne Nichols Presents

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

COFFEY'S

Even. at 8:20 Mat. Tomorrow at 2:20

A BOMBSHELL OF MIRTH

THREE LIVE GHOSTS

Next Week—ROBINSON CRUSOE

W. SHUBERT Even at 8:20

WILBUR Last Mat. Sat.

LAST 4 TIMES WINDUP AMUS PRESENTS

VARLISS

IN JOHN GATHER'S "OLD ENGLISH"

SAM S. EVERETT at 8:10

SHUBERT LAST 5 WEEKS

THE STUDENT PRINCE

With the Marvona and DeWolf Hopper

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

METROPOLITAN

Doors open 10:45 a. m.

LAUGH WEAK

You'll laugh yourself weak at

Syd Chaplin

in

"The Man on the Box"

and you'll enjoy the huge

accompanying program, too.

THE STUDENT PRINCE

With the Marvona and DeWolf Hopper

BELL & HOWELL CO.

1807 Lombard Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Metropolitan's New Treasures

By RALPH FLINT

THE steady stream of art that flows toward the Metropolitan Museum year in year out keeps the Room of Recent Acquisitions in constant change. It is the custom of the museum to present the scene each month with new accessions, and it



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## CHICAGO

WM. HODGE

THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND

LA SALLE NOW

Shubert

Great Northern

MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT

A RURAL SENSATION—THE

STUDENT PRINCE

Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls

60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

NEW YORK CITY

CORT

THE JAZZ SINGER

FORREST

with JOSEPH SANTI and IVY SAWYER

THE STUDENT PRINCE

with HOWARD MARRE

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

REPUBLIC THEATRE

STOLEN FRUIT

With Ann Harding, Rolfe Peters

ELTINGE

W. 42nd St. Eve. 8:40

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

THE NEW YORK SEASON

MOROSCO

W. 45th St. Eve. 8:30

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE DRAMATIC RENAISSANCE

CRAIG'S WIFE

By GEORGE KELLY

"Outstanding 'big play' thus far in the season of 1925-26."—The Christian Science Monitor.

SAM HARRIS

W. 42nd St. Eve. 8:30

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Alias the Deacon

Roaring Comedy Hit

"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"

BUTTER

with GREGORY KELLY

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 49th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

WHEREVER

NIGHT ROBERT PEOPLE MEET

THEY DISCUSS

FAY

Bainter in Enemy

CHANNING POLLOCK'S

GREAT PLAY

TIMES SQ. THEATRE

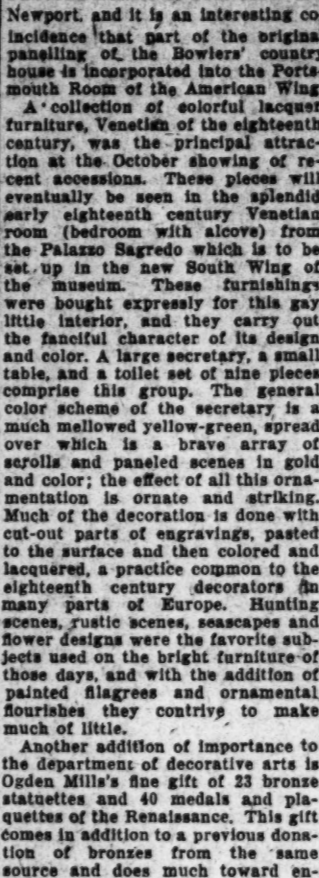
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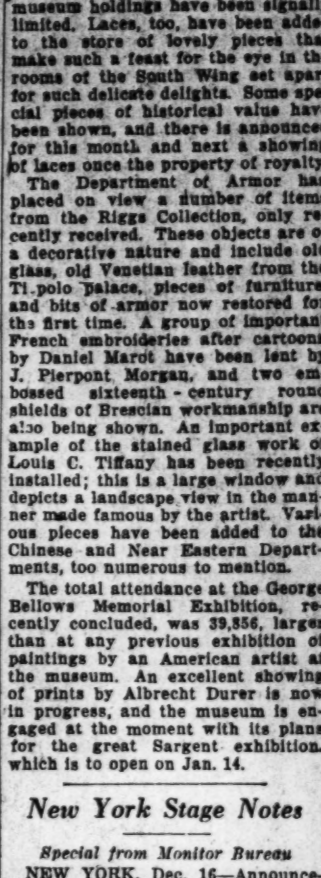
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Everlasting Youth of London

IT IS possible to sum up earth's greatest city in a word or phrase? As one goes up and down London streets, listening to the various voices of work and play, seeing how they intermingle squalor with pomp and merge today into forever, it is as though some vast personality were slowly revealing itself. But what kind of personality? Although no man can hope to see the whole of London face to face, yet the question presses for answer. One searches restlessly for the phrase or word that will sum up all.

Standing before the Mansion House and hearing the dull and steady thud of traffic about the Bank, one thinks that Power may be the word he seeks. Beside Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, he thinks of Wealth. Among the quiet squares of the West End where the transient sunshine washes mellow corals, he is sure that the word for London is Dignity. Massive strength is what the city chiefly suggests. But there are superficial aspects, but there is more than that. One catches a glimpse of something more beside St. Paul's or in the Museum Court where the pigeons wheel and tumble all day long in the dimly colored air, describing mysteriously concerted ellipses and parabolas among the time-stained columns and flashing faint light from their slate-gray wings. One sees more than strength beside the river in the afterglow, when lustrous hues are laid like a garment upon the resting water. Most clearly the Sunday bells remind one that London is as watchful as she is mighty and that for all her restless march and forward thrust of her great present she remembers many things.

Thinking of London, we can never leave out the past, as we may in the thought of New York. She is a huge pile of centuries. More and more, as one's knowledge of her grows, the sense increases that there has been gathered together in her treasures an enormous accumulation out of years gone by, not only of things she has made herself but of things she has taken in the masterful way of Rome. Here the ends of the earth, and the ends of time also, are brought together into small compass. Despite the ruthless and headlong destruction that has carried much away, there is in London an overwhelming quantity of beautiful things very delicately wrought and lovingly elaborated. And so one may decide to call London simply Rich—using the word in the sense in which it describes a thing patiently worked out during a long period of time and lovingly treasured thereafter, like a medieval tapestry. Her centuries have left her rich, in this better meaning of the word, as no other city has ever been.

Yet those centuries of London's majestic age are more than the foundations for the city of today; they are indispensable and component parts of the structure itself, and they are visible and audible in the present. For nothing that London has ever been is ever wholly forgotten or rejected. Although all things seem at all times passing away, and there is no sentimental clinging to the past, yet all that the past has been and all that it has made is

somehow caught up and swept along in the current. Just as the lower Thames contains in one wide water the intermingled streams of a dozen tributaries, London today is all her two thousand years moving forward together.

The civilization of London is rich beyond what it is many strata deep. Drill wherever you like the strata, and go down through the Victoria period, the Regency, past Burke and Pitt, past Dr. Johnson and his circle, past Addison and the wits of the Restoration. Then come Cromwell, Bacon, Shakespeare, and all the rich deposits of the Elizabethan time. Lower still, you reach the splendid court of Henry the Eighth, then the wars of the Roses, and Chaucer, Knight of the Shire and member of Parliament. Along the river by the Tower and in Westminster, where the Chaucerian outcroppings lie, this seems but yesterday. Ten centuries deeper still you find London already a proud, rich city, and even then you are far from the beginnings.

By such a realization of London's ripe antiquity one gains a partial sense of its richness, but to understand fully what is meant by the word one must see how everything essential to the London of the past has been saved. Think first of the recent epoch of Dickens. Not only at the Old Curiosity Shop or in the novelist's London houses are you brought face to face with that time. Walk down the strand in a Dickensian mood and you will see nothing but Pecksniff, Oliver Twists, Dombey and Little Dorrit. Something seems on some days to dominate the city, as though he had imagined it. Or you may take Boswell for your guide, and then you seem to see at every turn a ponderous stolid figure in snuff-colored coat and tie-wig who beats every lamp-post with his huge amber-colored stick as he rolls along. You meet that figure not only at Staples Inn, Bolt Court, Gough Square, and in the Temple, but in Adelphi Terrace, at Charing Cross, and in the Mitre. He is ubiquitous. He is London, and London is he—learned, fumbling, dogmatic, powerful, a giant and tender-hearted as a child.

Again, you may lay down your Shakespeare and walk forth into Shakespeare's city. Not only in the dismal tangle of Southwark alleys where the Globe once stood, but on every winding street of the Borough where he walked for twenty years will you encounter him. The tide of faces that surges before you and flows away behind is just such a tide as he saw here, and each face has still the faint touch of mystery upon which he brooded. Something has changed in these people since he knew them, for they have not quite the same inexhaustible ebullience of speech and they cover their feelings more carefully from the public gaze; but beneath the calmer exterior they show the same strange mixture of hard common sense and warm emotions and they are still crossed and grained more deeply than most of their fellow-mortals elsewhere. Unmistakenly, they are Shakespeare's people, still thinking themselves quite indifferent to poetry and still producing the best poetry in the world. With little difficulty you could discover most of his dramatic personae among them.

Or, finally, you may close your copy of the Canterbury Tales and go to the hour for hour on the Bridge. Peer closely into these faces streaming by. Are they not familiar? The garb is different, and these pilgrims do not go on horseback, but otherwise there is little change. Here goes the worldly Monk, the glib, the selfless Parson, Yonder is the Miller, the Wife of Bath, and Harry Bailey himself. And it will be strange if you do not find among them some withdrawn, all-seeing, and humorous man who "seemeth elvish" by his countenance, standing aside from the whole pageant and looking it quite through and through.

I remember sitting, one April evening in a room above Fleet Street, and just before Temple Gate, talking the long twilight hours away with a group of journalists, scholars and poets. These men and women, talking eagerly on many topics, from world politics to the turning of a sonnet, were gathered in exactly the same great enterprise of conversation that Dryden had carried on near at hand, and Ben Jonson before him. More vividly than at most times, I had a sense of history's continuous flow, of the oneness in the old and the oldness in the new. For hundreds of years these topics had been discussed there, with the same enthusiasm, the same belief in the fundamental importance of getting right opinions. Within a hundred yards of where we sat Dr. Johnson had often talked the night away, with Goldsmith or Boswell in his company. Coleridge and Hazlitt and Lamb had taken up the thread where these left off, and here were we, carrying on. Suddenly, as I looked out into the street that was already old when Chaucer walked it, London seemed to me very young, in its present enthusiasm, its forward look, its indefinable conviction that the best is yet to be.

When that company of talkers broke up, I walked down to Blackfriars and the Embankment and stood for a long time looking at the blue-black water under the stars, looking at the river on which the Roman galleys plied and British coracles once bobbed and tossed, and out of which are still dredged implements of the Old Stone Men to whom the Romans were of yesterday. Up and down in the darkness, the barges moving like a deeper black punctuated by faint lights, and lower down lay the merchant ships, I knew, of half the world. Standing there and gazing across the historic stream, I saw that London River is older now than it was when the Romans came, that its youth is everlasting. It seemed to me, therefore, the perfect symbol of the city's self—so staid and yet so beautiful, so fraught with ages and so unshaken, going about its mighty business with so majestic a quietness, murmuring over and over its noble memories of two millennia as a child may murmur in happy dreams about the day that is yet to dawn. O. S.

## Lisconnel Market

The last Saturday in the following June was a shining contrast. A morning rain behind lattices of fretted snow-shed, which melted, with ever-widening interspaces, far up and away into faint lines and filmy streaks like the clouding on an agate, until, while the greenward underfoot was yet all beaded with prisms of dew, the lapis lazuli cup overhead curved down without a break from brim to brim. It was to be rather an eventful day for Lisconnel, by reason of a fair held in the Town, at which several of the neighbors proposed to sell their pigs and poultry. Lisconnel always sells its few pigs about this season, not because they are fat, but because the time of the year is such that a little ready money becomes coercive in the month before potato-digging. The place does not, I must admit, excel in swine, a fact hardly to be marvelled at, when one considers how much plain living is perforce practised by the animals during their sojourn among us. Even if it is accompanied by the corresponding

high thinking, which must remain a matter of conjecture, that does not influence market prices. Seldom, in the case of a Lisconnel pig, will any amount of hopeful prodding and poking establish . . . a comfortable assurance of good condition. . . . Yet, however humble our own opinion of our wares may be, it is trying to find the same confirmed in us, sarcastically, by other people. We do not like to be greeted after a long trudge by inquiries such as: "Wasn't it maybe a coarsen-match you were intendin' to show them at all the while?" or "Might you ever have happint to take notice that in some places the pigs do have a fashion of wearin' their bones the wrong side of their skins?" or "What at all do you be feedin' a summer's mornin' at Lisconnel? Ould scythe-blades, be like?" or is it an odd taste of a slim-handled hay-rake? These questions have before now been settled, temporarily, with the help of fists and blackthorn.

The market folk set off betimes

this morning, and as many of their neighbours were out on the bog cutting turf, the place grew very quiet, when once the squealing and squawking, which attended their progress, had died instantly away. It felt like a Sunday to the stayers at home, and it was partly this, and partly the glorious weather that brought them together in a session on an undulating bank of fine sand interspersed with boulders set flat in heathery rym, a favourite holiday lounging place, not far from the Killfoyle cabin. . . . The two last of the party bound for the fair were almost ready to start—the widow M'Gurk and Brian Killfoyle. Brian was going as a buyer, not a seller, having disposed of his pig a week ago, when, finding that small pigs went "cruel dear," he deferred the purchase of its successor in hopes to getting a better bargain later on. But the widow had on her hands both her pig and a chicken hen with which a clutch of eggs being unattainable, she had regret-

fully resolved to part. Brian had waited to assist her in the transportation of this live stock; but the hen, with a perverse presence characteristic of her race, had at the last moment taken ungainly flight, and was now being pursued by himself and all the children out of arms. Meanwhile, Mrs. M'Gurk, ready equipped for her journey, paused by the wayside group with her lean pig in a string.

"We'd do right to have that ould rogue of a hin behind us," she said unhesitatingly. "She'll only be delayin' the man and spoilin' his chances." "Och, they'll grab her princitly, no fear; she can't keep that work up very long, try her best," said old Mrs. Killfoyle, placidly listening to the receding sounds of the pursuit. "Sit you down, Mrs. M'Gurk, me'am, and be takin' the weight off your feet while you can. I hope you'll have good luck with that cratur there; he seems to be a tidy level little baste."—Jane Barlow, in "Irish Idylls."



"Wings of the Morning." From a Drypoint by Margaret Manuel

## Winter Warmth

Twinkling flames danced beneath the mantelpiece. Bronze andirons carry the figures of dormant lions, symbols of soft subservience to the flames, asleep like gentle cats under the spell of the fire. Lichen-covered logs, colored a sage green, with young moss and earthy smells clinging to their round and knotted surface, crackle merrily in the wide fireplace, etched with polished tiles. Grandmother sits contentedly in a Windsor chair and reads.

This is a modern home! Transplanted beauty of the ages abounds within the four walls of the living room whose hardwood floors radiate from the Chinese design on the tapestry. The fireplace is only evidence of old-fashioned enjoyment of winter in northern lands. The blaze is bringing anew a blush to grandmother's cheeks. As the living flame leaps from the log, a glowing atmosphere is left, which forms the essence of the foyer to the French; the hearth, without its cricket, to the English.

The fireplace is the link with winter days of yore. Memories and dim pictures are in the fireplace frame—pictures that live and breathe and vanish with the ever-changing music of the crackling logs.

All pervading is the warmth, the winter warm which bears no kin to the vagabond days of summer. Outside, the lawn is snow strewn, lit by the glow from the window where fringe of shade leaves a bar of flickering light and shadow above the sill.

Odors of the forest fill the living room. Phantasies of spring leap from quicken logs, as the rich aroma rises from red and purple flames that make only one step to the vanishing point in the somber shadows of the chimney and go out over the roof top into the night as a veil of smoke.

## Against the Sky

Bare trees  
Against the sky  
Soft lace work  
Of branches  
Indescribable color—  
Gray and gray green,  
Mauve and purple,  
Tender gray pink  
And brown.

Great sweeping arches  
Of giant branches  
Rising from tree trunks  
Black and brown.

Sloping hillside  
With leafless hawthorns—  
Rich red haws  
On leafless branches.

Birds' nests innumerable,  
Summer homes  
Closed for winter.

Bare trees  
Against the sky—  
Indescribable lace work  
Against blue sky  
And winter's snow.  
Elmer G. Furbush.

## A Violin's Music

Gently—softly—  
As the breath of a babe.  
Now like the ripple of brooklet,  
Slipping, gurgling,  
Over tiny pebbles.  
Dawn sky—a rosy hue.  
Vibrating wings of butterflies  
Resting on sweet flowers.  
A thrush's lullaby.  
Dainty touch of a mother's hand.  
Beauty—love—joy—  
God's gifts to us.

Moderata Blanca Miller.

## "Plutarch's Lives"

The work that does the most honor to the historiography of this time is undoubtedly the collection of the Parallel Lives of Plutarch. Thanks to these Lives, biography, which until then had remained a subaltern form of history, truly acquired a new value. No doubt, one can not consider Plutarch either a great writer or a vigorous and daring thinker. Even as a historian, indeed, he lays himself open to serious reproach. In him we find neither a careful criticism of the sources, nor a sufficient regard for chronology, nor a complete understanding of great political plans. Plutarch's work is moralistic and curious above all, and by his portrayal of customs and his description of varied details, he succeeds in making the majority of the remarkable men of antiquity, Greeks and Romans, live once more before our eyes. A rich fund of information, drawn from reading as abundant as it was varied, enabled him to gather not only a quantity of secondary but suggestive facts, but also numerous traits and customs which reveal the character of his personages. Careful to seek out the motives of their action, to inform himself as much as possible regarding their private life, and to catch them unawares, as it were, in their moments of abandon, to the end of ascertaining their secret sentiments, their moral habits and their underlying natures, he often succeeds in acquainting us with them better than the historians properly so called have done. We may add that he could tell agreeable stories, that he possessed dramatic sense to a high degree, and that the often long-winded reflections with which he interspersed his accounts lacked neither astuteness nor power. Hence the work as a whole reveals almost all the aspects of ancient civilization. The popularity which he has enjoyed since the Renaissance is thus explained. It has provided more subjects for tragedies than any other work; it has been enjoyed by some of our best moralists; and nothing, perhaps, has contributed more to the influence which Greece has exerted upon certain moments of our own French history, especially upon the period of the Revolution. Thus even today, although the progress of historical criticism has weakened its authority, it is one of the works of which we can not be ignorant if we wish to know the moral life of the ancient Greece.—From "Hellenic Civilization," by Maurice Croiset.

## "Jensen, He Loves Vegetables"

Presently my eye lighted upon the substantial figure of Mrs. Jensen, standing below me in the little front area-way that led into her basement burrow. She had her hands folded upon her capacious apron and was looking out for a moment in the cool of the evening, benevolently, upon the passing world. . . .

"Did you ever live in the country, Mrs. Jensen?" I asked.  
"No," said she.  
"Never had any hens, or pigs, or bees?"  
"No," said she.  
"Never made a garden?"  
"No," said she; "but Jensen, he's crazy about gardens. Jensen, he makes gardens in the house."

She spoke in a rather guttural voice, with a slight foreign inflection. "Does he? What kind of a garden? Right here in the city?"

"Sure," said Mrs. Jensen broadly. "Sure. Every year he has flowers, and sometimes vegetables. Oh, not many, but good. This year the vegetable he is planting is punkin."

"But how can he do it?" said I, in astonishment.

"How can any one make a garden among all these stones?"

When Mrs. Jensen laughs she shakes in the middle. I could see she had her interest, and presently she was leading me down the steps and through a dark passageway to a large room at the back of the house.

"Jensen," said she, "here's Mr. Grayson, and he wants to see how you plant vegetables."

At this I saw a man, who had been stooping over at work near the window, rise up and greet me. He was a slight man with graying hair thrust back in disorder. He looked a little like pictures I have seen of Beethoven. A fine, sensitive, serene face, upon which was written as it were in capital letters, "Impractical." But I liked him at once.

Jensen smiled deprecatingly at the bold introduction. I could see that he was embarrassed.

"I'm from the country," said I, "and I like to see things grow. I was surprised to hear about your flowers."

"And vegetables," put in Mrs. Jensen.

"Oh, it is nothing," said he. He said "iss nothing," for he had still more of the foreign burr in his voice than his wife. He was a Dane. At this I discovered that the whole back window was full of bloom. On little shelves cunningly constructed close to the glass were many pots containing daffodils, narcissus, and tulips, now coming into full blossom and filling the air with as rare a fragrance as ever in the country. "How fine your flowers are!" I exclaimed.

"It iss nutting!" And he spread out his hand apologetically.

"He makes nutting of everting," remarked Mrs. Jensen.  
"We have not here enough sunlight," he said. "They grow weak. It iss not like the country."  
But they gave true evidence of most loving care. I know well the sign of the man who loves growing things: how his hands touch them

## "Shake thyself from the dust"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ISAIAH we read, "Shake thyself from the dust; arise, and sit thou on O Zion, thou that wast left from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion." When some discordant condition seems to be facing us, whether it be poverty, sickness, or any other of the myriad forms of suffering, this divine command bids us to rise out of it, to free ourselves from its bondage.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 584, Mrs. Eddy defines the word "dust" as follows: "Nothingness; the absence of substance, life, or intelligence." Perhaps some troubled one may say: But my troubles are too big to be called dust, nothingness; I cannot shake myself from them. But is this true? When the greatest deliverer of mankind walked this earth, did he not everywhere heal the sick, comfort the sorrowing, free the prisoner? Never once did he say, when confronted by some discord which mankind would deem a large one, that it was too big, too serious to heal. Severe physical discords, black moral delinquencies, as well as the stormy winds and waves—all were obedient to the gentle voice of the Christ, who bade the error cease, and dispelled it, leaving the captive one free and healed.

If all the discords which Christ Jesus healed were real, were made by God, and therefore were a reality, would Jesus have destroyed them? Could he have done so? Christian Science teaches that Jesus' works were not the result of a supernatural power which he alone possessed, but of the application of divine Principle, of the unerring eternal law of harmony which governs the entire universe, including each child of God. This perfect law of God can know no evil, no discord. It is forever operating everywhere, and all that is real and true is in accord with it and governed by it. Then does it not follow that the discordant condition, whatever its magnitude may seem to be, is not real, is not a part of real existence; in other words, is nothingness—dust? When we realize this, the commands, "Shake thyself from the dust, . . . loose thyself from the bands

of thy neck," have a clear and wonderful meaning.

To accomplish this we need to change our concept of ourselves and of the universe; and this is what Christian Science is helping mankind to do. When in sleep we dream of evil things, does it matter how big these seem to be? Do we not awake to find that they had no reality, and were never part of our existence? Do we worry about them, or look back upon them and talk of them as though they had really happened? No! And in Christian Science we understand that the discords of our waking hours have no more reality than those of our dreams; that just as the sunshine and the light awaken us from the sleeping dream, so the light of Truth awakens us from the waking dream.

Centuries ago Jesus proved all this; and now, to this age, the same truth has again been revealed through Mary Baker Eddy, and the Bible has become an unlocked treasure house. Instead of thinking that the works of Jesus were for his time only, we now know that they are for all time, even as he himself said: "It can never be said that the discords of our lives are indeed nothingness, dust; and through the understanding of God as the creator of all good, and good only, we may rise and shake ourselves from the dust of material beliefs, and come into the perfect realization of man as God's perfect image and likeness.

So, to the one struggling with some big problem out of which there seems to be no way of escape, comes the blessed message of Truth that now bondage can be loosed from his neck, because it was never placed there by God. One can hear today the loving words of the Christ, "Thou art loved from thine infancy," and rise rejoicing. Sometimes doubt, fear, prejudice, or some other error may keep us from shaking ourselves free; but surely an earnest, honest study of the Bible, and especially of the Gospels, will remove the dust from our eyes and enable us to receive the message of Truth to this age, which is so much needed by mankind.

## Neighborhood

About my plot of green great planets  
Gleam in golden eye or morning  
grey;  
My lovely roof-tree touches Saturn's  
ring.  
And the vast splendor of the Milky  
Way.

Gathered about the doorways, near  
At eventide they talk with nods and  
smiles;  
Above the elm, my nearest neighbor  
star  
Greets me across some fifteen trillion  
miles.

—Margaret Sherwood, in "The Upper  
Slopes."

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AND  
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the Scriptures

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Christmas Torches

By MABEL SPICER GILL

HUGH NORRIS stood in the great terminal station, feeling rather self-conscious. He was wearing his first pair of long trousers and he felt certain that his sister Lucy would exclaim when she saw them. She was returning home from school for the Christmas holidays and Hugh had come to meet her, as their parents were occupied. There she was now, waving and smiling as she came down the platform followed by a porter laden with bags. She ran and threw her arms about Hugh. Then she stopped back and looked about her, her eyes starting.

"People and people and people! Don't you love crowds? I do believe there are more people in this station than in that entire New England village where my school is, she cried. 'Let's walk part of the way home. I have been hungry for the crowds.'"

"Not with all these bags," replied Hugh, hoping that she would not notice the trousers till he got her into a taxi.

But no such luck. While Hugh was paying the porter, Lucy's bright eyes espied the trousers and she cried: "Why, Hugh Norris! You look simply wonderful! Why didn't you write me about them? I feel as if I were being taken care of by a full-fledged man!"

"Forget it," mumbled Hugh, as he hurried her into a taxi. "A fellow has to have his first pair some time, doesn't he? But you don't need to broadcast the news."

## New York Abaze

A ripple of laughter was Lucy's only reply. She was busy looking at the entrancing scenes on every hand. It was late afternoon and New York was ablaze with myriads of lights. The windows were filled with Christmas displays. Happy crowds thronged the streets. Great sky-scrapers towered overhead like giant, illuminated honeycombs set on end. Other buildings appeared like shafts of darkness surmounted by fairy castles glittering with thousands of electric signs flashed bright colors.

Lucy leaned forward, squeezed her brother's arm and gave little squeals of delight as they went along in the heavy traffic.

"Thousands and thousands of people and each one with a Christmas torch!" she exclaimed.

Hugh laughed and said: "Little Lucy-Luc, what are you seeing now? You are always seeing things. It is just the usual Broadway crowd."

"Indeed, it is not!" protested Lucy. "It is a very special crowd. Everybody is unusually happy. They are thinking of themselves and they are planning to do for others for Christmas and that lights little torches in their eyes. Don't you see them?"

Her brother looked at her and smiled. "You are the loveliest thing I have seen for a long time," he told her. "I don't believe another child in New York has as pretty a sister as you."

Lucy flushed with pleasure. "I want you to think I am pretty, Hughie Boy," she whispered. "I want to be pretty. I want everybody to be pretty. Do look—there in that trolley car."

A scene in a Trolley Car

Their taxi had been stopped to let the cross-town traffic pass and they were beside a crowded trolley car. As Lucy spoke a shabbily-dressed, listless-looking young man rose and offered his seat to a courtly-looking old gentleman, who first refused to get more fun out of doing things for others than from having things done for them.

The traffic moved on and Hugh leaned back in the seat laughing. "Maybe, Luc, but just now I can't think of anything I could do for anybody else that would give me as much pleasure as having somebody give me some new skates. You are an amusing little thing, Lucy-Luc."

"Little thing! You are only a year older than I am for all your long trousers. My word!" exclaimed the young girl, dimpling. "Little thing, indeed!"

Welcome Home

Home at last! Up, up, they mounted in the elevator. Then Lucy flew to her mother's arms. "Such worlds of things to tell you, Mother dear, just little unimportant nothings," she whispered. Then she went to the kitchen to greet Nora, who welcomed her with a beaming smile and hearty handshake. "The days will be brighter than ever with you home, Miss," declared Nora. And soon Mr. Norris arrived, brimming over with enthusiasm and cheer. "As some one has said, 'Be it ever so high, there is no place like home,'" he said.

"That is true," agreed Lucy, nestling in his arms. "There is no place like home."

"You should have heard Lucy composing epics about the crowds on Broadway," said Hugh with a brother's delight in teasing. "She imagined them all bearing Christmas torches."

Mr. and Mrs. Norris smiled and looked at her daughter. Lucy smiled back, flushing with eagerness as she said: "Nearly everyone had little sparks of gladness in their eyes lighted by thoughts of what they were doing for those they love for Christmas. Broadway was a Milky Way of tiny sparks of gladness sweeping across the city."

"That is a pretty idea, dear," remarked Mrs. Norris. "If we keep our own love lamps kindled with kindness, we can often see their glow reflected in the faces of others whose

joy seems to have burned low or quite gone out."

Lucy threw her arms about her mother and murmured: "Thank you, darling, for understanding. Let's try to relight the little Christmas torches wherever they seem to have gone out."

"Yes, let's," replied her mother. "What a beautiful idea. A letter came from Mother today inviting us to usual to spend Christmas with them."

"Good," exclaimed Hugh. "Keep your city, but give me the country! I have been counting on skating and skating and coasting at Grandfather's."

"But, dear, I was just going to say," continued his mother, "perhaps your grandparents would enjoy spending Christmas in the city this year for a change. They have entertained us every year, they might like to be entertained themselves once."

No one spoke for a moment, then Hugh gasped: "Christmas in a city apartment! It couldn't be done!"

"Millions do every year. And very happy Christmases too," said Mr. Norris. "I am inclined to think that a fine idea. Mother and Father might be delighted to come. At any rate, let's ask them. Hugh might return to the country with them for a few days."

It all turned out splendidly. Grandmother and Grandfather were delighted to be in the city at this festive season. They arrived several days before Christmas. The uncles and aunts and cousins who always attended the big family gathering in the country were pleased to see New York in its Christmas attire. Grandmother's maid was grateful to be able to spend Christmas with her family, while Nora, the Norris's maid, whose family were in the Old Country, was equally grateful to take part in the big family party of her kind employers. Lucy's school chum, Aimee Mitchell, who lived too far away to go home for the holidays, was invited to spend them with Lucy. And Hugh was invited to return to the country with his grandparents.

Nothing marvelous or thrilling happened. This is just a simple account of little flickering Christmas torches of family happiness and home contentment.

Joyful Preparations

The girls had been studying domestic science, so begged Mrs. Norris to allow them to take entire charge of the Christmas dinner. They had great fun consulting cook books, making out the menu and going to market. Nora was happier than they had ever seen her. It was the first Christmas dinner she had cooked in America and she put love and joy into every movement. As a surprise, she made some sweets, peculiar to her town's cooking.

Hugh undertook to decorate the apartment. Having designed the set for a class play, he was anxious to show his skill. When everything was finished and the living room and dining room converted into a bower of evergreens, holly and mistletoe, he called the girls to view his handiwork.

"It is lovely, simply lovely," cried Lucy. Then she noticed his radiant expression, she said: "Torches! I never saw them brighter."

Hugh laughed and said: "You are right, Sister, I never was happier in my life than I am this minute in doing this for everybody."

On Christmas Eve they all crowded into the automobile, taking a small phonograph with them. For an hour or two they drove about the city playing Christmas carols. Then the grown-ups went to hear a

concert and the children to a large party at the home of one of their friends.

Lucy and Aimee had made some large Christmas stockings of bright colors. Late that night they hung these filled with nuts and fruit and candy on the chimney. One for every body, including Nora. From time to time during the night, doors creaked and people slipped into the living room with mysterious parcels, which they placed near the Christmas tree. There was soft laughter over unexpected encounters, and hurried footsteps.

Then dawned Christmas morning with joy and peace and gladness. After the gifts had been opened, each person spent the morning as he chose. But before they separated, Grandfather was asked to read the beautiful story of the Nativity from the Bible. Then they sang a Christmas hymn and repeated the Lord's Prayer together.

Anyone might be proud of the dinner that Lucy and Aimee had achieved with Nora's help. Every body's little worries and perplexities vanished and each gave himself over to unbounded joy, to peace and contentment, to laughter and merry-making.

When dinner was over, Hugh entertained them with some Christmas films. Then softly over the radio came floating familiar carols—"The First Noel," "Oh Little Town of Bethlehem," and "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing."

Lucy's dancing eyes wandered lovingly over the happy gathering and she said to herself in the seaman's refrain: "The lights are burning brightly and all is well."

## Our Friends the Books

## Books of Earlier Days

BOYS and girls of today possess many beautiful books of their own. They may also go to the public library and find a wealth of material on subjects dear to the hearts, written by masters of literature, illustrated by artists, and set up in most attractive type and bindings. Surrounded by this abundance of good things in book friends, it is well to turn for a moment to the thought of the children, earlier days to whom one book often stood for a whole library.

Curious and quaint is the first "horn-book," carried by the child of the sixteenth century. It consisted of a sheet printed by the hand with the alphabet and vowel sounds followed by the Lord's Prayer. This sheet, for protection, was covered with transparent horn and mounted on an oblong bit of wood with a handle. In the handle a hole was pierced by which the child could carry his "letters" around his neck.

Before the horn-book there had been an occasional effort to write something that would be read to children. The "Babes Bole," dating back to 1475 purports to be "A litle Re- porte of How Young People Should Behave"—an etiquette book for children. In 1848 Asop's Fables were written, and though not intended for young folk, were speedily appropriated by them. Then came the "Chap Book," carried about by peddlers and sold with household wares, consisting of paper tracts of ballads, rhymes, and folk tales. These were read and passed about in proof of the scarcity of reading matter.

The first picture book for children, called "Orbis Pictus," or the "World in Pictures," was compiled, it is stated, "to entice witty children," and to make learning so attractive that "the scarecrows may be taken out of Wisdom's garden."

We are getting on familiar ground with the year 1714, which brought Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." Curiously enough this book was not written for children at all, but it has become a child's classic loved by every generation of young readers. So, too, with "Gulliver's Travels," which Jonathan Swift wrote as a po-



Among the Many Exhibits at the Marine Show, New York City, Held in Connection With Marine Week, Were 100 Models of Clipper Ships, Spanish Galleons, Sloopers, Etc., Built by Bay and Sea Scouts. Above is Shown David Mitchell of Troop 3, Caldwell, N. J., With His Model of the Anne Neilson, Gloucester Racing Schooner, Which Won Second Prize.

## Hans Andersen's Clock

The quaint looking clock shown in the picture, once belonged to one of childhood's favorite writers, Hans Christian Andersen. Now it hangs in the home of his great-grandson, J. H. Andersen, in the little sea-coast town of Newport, Ore.

This historic timepiece is made of some metal, possibly copper, which



has been darkened by age to the color of old wood. It is about 12 inches square and the face looks like a child's porridge bowl with numbers on the rim. A child might almost have taken it for a bowl, too, for they are crooked and irregular and many of them have been re-traced as though to straighten them out. There is only one hand and that one points to the hour. Minutes can be reckoned only by the position of the hand between two numbers.

The inside mechanism is almost as simple as the outside; just a big spool of cord with a weight attached, a cog wheel that connects with the hand, and a pendulum. Not much of an outfit where an accurate accounting of seconds was required, is it? But perhaps the writing of fables and fairy tales didn't require the splitting of seconds, and even though his clock couldn't tell him the time more accurately, we are glad that Andersen has given us his fairy tales.

## Little Gifts to Make

THERE is always one gift that is easily made, and never comes amiss—a handkerchief. And with a bit of colored cardboard, you may make your handkerchief gift up into something new and charming. It merely means cutting the cardboard and folding the handkerchief. And a little verse may be written on a plain card to give your signature and a personal touch that makes a gift individual. As much of yourself as you can put into a gift—that is the way to give. The making of these handkerchief gifts is very easy. You will need pencil, ruler, cardboard, crayons, scissors.

First, there is the umbrella made with a handkerchief that is colored. It may be a paragon, if the chosen handkerchief is very frilly. It is made by cutting a strip of the cardboard eight or ten inches long with a handle at one end and an umbrella point at the other. Then take your handkerchief up at its center and fold it around the cardboard stick so that the center point is a quarter-inch from the end of the cardboard. Tie it tight there with a piece of ribbon bow. Then tie another bit of ribbon around the upper part of the umbrella or paragon so that points come above it.

From this time on the riches of children's literature begin to pour in. Andersen and Grimm are writing. Hawthorne gives us his beautiful version of the Greek myths. We have "Water-Babies," from Kingsley; "The King of the Golden River," from Ruskin; "Alice in Wonderland," from Lewis Carroll, and "Tom Brown's School Days," from Hughes.

The world is awakening to a realization of that beauty, artistry, wholeness with which these little books were read and passed about in proof of the scarcity of reading matter.

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## There you are! And here is a verse for it:

Rain or shine, my wishes true  
For much happiness for you.

Another handkerchief gift may be made with a paper doll. One about nine inches in size will answer. The handkerchief forms the dress of the paper doll. Fold the handkerchief double. Fold this about the doll and bring the upper part of the handkerchief down over the doll's shoulders. Fasten with a bow. Here is a little verse to go with the gift:

I'm sending Sally Handkerchief  
To give you every wish that's right.  
She brings my love and comes today  
To greet you as I wish I might.

Sally Handkerchief may be made with cardboard body and with head, arms, feet cut from a magazine and pasted onto it. She may be made to hold two handkerchiefs if a second one is drawn like a shawl around her shoulders.

Birds and butterflies may also be made up into handkerchief gifts. The bird is very simple. It requires a cardboard body which may be drawn on cardboard and cut out. The handkerchief is folded through its center, double. Then it is folded into points. These, folded again, come about the cardboard body of the bird, and a small pin, hidden in the handkerchief above the bird's body, holds all firm.

The Moon is a Princess

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The moon is a pale white princess  
Who tiptoes haughtily  
Across the shadowy sky at night  
For the little stars to see.

Her silver fingers touch the tops  
Of black and sleeping trees  
And dew that rests in lily cups  
The silvery princess sees.

She comes when the sun has left the sky  
To glide her silent way  
And she tiptoes over the edge of the world  
When dawn brings back the day.  
Eleanor Hammond.

Key to puzzle published Dec. 3:  
The two animals are: Rabbit and Cougar.

Key to rebus:  
BADGER (Badger R). DONKEY (D on key). JACKAL (Jack AL). LYNX (links).

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## Who Knows?

1. On what date was the Locarno Treaty signed?
  2. Who signed the Locarno Treaty for Germany?
  3. Who is the new speaker of the United States House of Representatives?
  4. Who discovered radium?
  5. Where is Rhodesia?
- After whom was it named?

## Answers to last week's questions

Aristide Briand is the new Premier of France. Sir Galsworthy in Tennyson's poem of that name said: "My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure." The Vice-President of the United States, Charles G. Dawes, is the president of the Senate. A monolith is a single block of stone shaped into a pillar or statue. Mosul is part of Iraq (Mesopotamia).

## Anagram Sentence Hunt

In each of the following sentences the blanks can be filled by words made by using all the letters in the name of the capital of New England State—a different capital for each sentence.

1. Would you rather fish for — or hoe — today?
2. The little — had a white —.
3. I wish the child would — so hard.
4. That man made a meal of — pie and —.
5. The men in the — fought long and —.

Key to puzzle published Dec. 3:  
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## Current Events

## The Locarno Treaty

DO YOU remember reading about the Locarno Treaty in Current Events? On Dec. 1, the "big reception room" of the British Foreign Office the Locarno Treaty was actually signed, and Europe entered on a new path—the path to unity, good will, and prosperity. It took only a brief 15 minutes for the representatives of England, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy to sign the Treaty, but behind it lay months and years of earnest desire and labor. Last Tuesday's Picture Page of the Monitor gave not only a picture of this scene, but a reproduction of the signatures attached to the treaty.

## Rhodes Scholars

How many of you know anything about the founder of the Rhodes Scholarships, the great British colonial and imperial statesman, Cecil John Rhodes? Rhodes was a man who, during his lifetime, made many friends and many enemies, but all alike paid homage to him when the provisions of his will were made public. It gave practical proof not only of his wisdom and vision, but of his faith in all that makes for unity and good will, especially among the English-speaking nations of the world.

Rhodes left the bulk of his large fortune to found scholarships at Oxford for students from every important British colony, and from every state of the United States. There are 90 Rhodes scholars from British dominions and 26 from the United States in residence at Oxford every year. As each scholar takes a three years' course, this means that each state elects two years out of three.

The election of Rhodes Scholars has just taken place in the United States. There were 420 candidates representing 35 colleges and universities on the list. There is no examination. Scholars are elected on the basis of their school and college record, with special reference to:

1. Literary and scholastic ability.
2. Qualities of manhood, character, public spirit and leadership.
3. Physical vigor as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways.

Rhodes Scholars have made a name for themselves at Oxford, and each succeeding generation of students hopes to add to its list.

## Colleges and the World Court

Two hundred and forty-five colleges and universities of the United States were represented at the National Collegiate World Court Conference which has just come to a close at Princeton. These student delegates were representatives of student opinion from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and their almost unanimous approval of America's immediate entry into the World Court is not likely to be without effect upon the senators at Washington.

But quite apart from its connection with the World Court, the conference was an extremely interesting one. It was felt to be a great experiment. Here were students from all over the country gathered in a conference organized and controlled by themselves. Would they make good? At its conclusion little doubt was felt on that score. The convention had the inspiration of a high ideal, and it was run with remarkable efficiency.

At one time its success seemed doubtful. Last Saturday the chairman made a first call for student speakers. Up till that time the students had been listening to speakers drawn from the outside world. Now they must speak for themselves. It was not an easy matter, and it was almost 15 minutes before the first student—a woman—rose; but a steady flow developed, and the

speeches were generally brief and to the point. The conference had made good.

## The League and Greece

Perhaps you will remember that the League intervened in a dispute between Greece and Bulgaria, and after having been successful in preventing war, sent a commission to inquire as to the causes of the dispute. The Council of the League has now decided that Greece's invasion of Bulgaria. Greece will accept the despatch must pay an indemnity of 30,000,000 leva (about \$219,000).

The Council has also adopted a proposal by Sir Austen Chamberlain of Great Britain that two Swedish officers shall act as arbitrators in border disputes between Greece and Bulgaria. Greece will accept the decision of the League. In fact, though Greece must pay an indemnity, she feels that she has gained satisfaction on more important points, one being that the decision incidentally recognizes her right to Macedonia.

## Christmas Kinks

SAVE the multitude of Christmas greeting cards which come to your home at this happy season. After they have served their original purpose pass them on to children's wards in hospitals, to orphan's homes or other similar institutions. By pasting the backs of two cards together, the addresses and messages will be hidden, and the resulting card will have a pretty picture on each side. These cards are a welcome addition to missionary boxes for the home or foreign fields.

A novel and effective way of giving small, inexpensive gifts is to conceal them in surprise nuts. These are made by carefully prying apart the halves of large English walnuts, removing the kernels, and putting the gifts in their places. Tiny china dolls, trinkets and the like, tucked away in surprise nuts never fail to delight wee maidens. Bright new pennies or a crumpled dollar bill can be used effectively in the same way. If the halves are carefully glued together again, after the gifts are put in, the nuts will not look as if they had been opened.

A clever hostess made use of the surprise nuts by passing a bowl of "nuts to crack" and requesting all to help themselves. Much surprise and merriment was occasioned when the nuts were found to contain conundrums instead of kernels.

The small electric light bulbs which are in general use for illuminating Christmas trees lose much of their pretty red and green color after several seasons' use. They may easily be restored to their original beauty and effectiveness by dipping them into aniline Easter egg dye.

Nothing is better to hold a wee Christmas tree than a flower pot or small crock filled with gravel or other little stones. Stand the tree in the pot and fill the gravel around it. By filling the pot with water the tree will remain fresh and green. One housekeeper who did not have gravel at hand used coal instead. When the pot is dressed in a green crepe paper gown, pulled out at the top to form a frill, it looks quite festive and appropriate.

## Competition for Parties

Draw on a large piece of paper an eyeless pig. Mark with a circle the spot where the eye should be. Spread this on the floor or hang it in some convenient place. Blindfold each child one by one, and taking them a few yards away from the paper let them find their way to it and mark with a pencil where they imagine the eye should be. The child who gets nearest right wins.

## PROSE WORKS

Other Than

Science and Health

and the

Church Manual

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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NOTE—"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is published in four different styles and sizes, which are listed in the advertisement on the Home Forum Page of this newspaper.

## EDUCATIONAL

## A School of Wisdom in Jerusalem

And the Story of One Who Was Willing to Forsake All to Solve a Great Question.

By E. D. GOITEIN

NARROW, cobbled street; houses on either side bowing to one another, looking as if they might lose their balance at any moment. An overladen donkey driven by an angry Arab through the crowd. A beggar sitting on the ground walling piteously for alms. An old man balancing a large tray of newly-baked bread, chanting his wares. An Abyssinian Christian priest wearing his robes—fit for some king of a Golden Age. An Arab woman, with her face heavily veiled, and her white skirt reaching from her head to her ankles.

A part of the street, this scene was a gray-bearded man holding the hand of a little boy. The boy—perhaps seven, perhaps eight—was carrying a volume almost as big as himself. They threaded their way through the crowd without a word, either to their neighbors or to one another. In this street everyone seemed to greet everyone else.

"May your children be many," someone would shout out above the din. "And may you see much happiness," would come the reply. Or again, "Allah reward you," from a man with a fee, carrying a large basket of vegetables. "His blessings multiply on your head," from his friend.

But these two—the graybeard and the boy—received no greetings, gave none. I had heard of schools in the Old City where young and old sit from early morn till late at night studying the old law as laid down in the Talmud, and I made up my mind that these two must be going to one of them. I followed them. Through meandering lanes and twisting alleys until we came to a little courtyard surrounded on three sides by low houses, each different from the other, yet each suggesting that it held some great secret.

The Assuring Noise  
The two entered under the low archway which led into the house on the right. I was not sure whether I might enter or whether it might not be a private study. After a minute or so, I heard a door open upstairs, and from thence came a loud noise—something between a drone and a chant.

I went up a dark, winding, wooden staircase and the chanting grew louder. I found the door and walked in. A long, low room, lit by stumps of candles and flickering oil lamps. There were long benches, but you could not see them as they were taken up by swaying bodies. In short, the room presented the appearance of swaying groups, chanting in an unknown language, with veve and energy as if their life depended upon it. The whole fantastic scene was made more eerie by the grotesque shadows thrown upon the wall by the men as they moved backward and forward to the flickering of the low lights.

No one took any notice of my arrival. All seemed so intent on the large volumes in front of them. At first I could not make out what groups were there, one seemed to overlap the other. Then I noticed that a middle-aged man, seated at the end of one of the tables, was being eagerly followed by a dozen or so men and children. The youngest, I suppose, was eight, the oldest, perhaps 80. I joined this group.

The teacher was reading—no, not reading, chanting—from a Talmud containing 103 commentaries upon the sacred text. Like the rest, he swayed backward and forward, and all his pupils swayed in harmony. "For these things," he sang out in Hebrew, the others following, sotto voce, "we sound the alarm on the Sabbath day: When a city is surrounded by enemies—and then he explained in Yiddish the meaning of the words, "when a ship has sent danger signals," he continued, "Rabbi Simeon, the Yeminite, added, 'The alarm is also sounded when there is an epidemic,' but the majority of Rabbis did not agree with him." He dropped his voice for a moment, and then hummed the word, "Rashi," and all the rest responded, "Rashi" with animation, turning at once to the greatest of the commentators, known familiarly as Rashi.

"Rip Van Winkle" in Strange Setting  
The text from which he had been reading was as old as the second century; the commentary was of the eleventh. Yet the interest in this old code seemed to be as fresh as ever. But my amazement was great when I heard the teacher chant from the Talmud the story of Rip Van Winkle. There was apparently no mistake. He pointed to every word and translated sentence by sentence. The story was not in Hebrew but in Aramaic.

"Rabbi Johanan said: 'Through-out the life of that righteous man, Honi, he was troubled as to the meaning of the verse in the Bible, 'When the Lord brought back the captives of Zion, we were like to them that dream.' " and the teacher, although he explained the rest, did not translate the verse. They all knew their Bible by heart. "How can it be," said Honi, "that a man sleep and dream for 70 years?" For the Captivity lasted 70 years.

"One day that righteous man was going for a walk and he saw a man planting a carob tree."

"In how many years," quoth he, "will these trees bear fruit?" "Seventy,"

"What?" cried Honi, "surely you will never live another 70 years, and enjoy the fruit of the tree?" "Said the man, 'When I came into the world I found the land full of carobs. My fathers planted for me—I will plant for my children.' " "Then Honi went on his way, lay down to sleep, and slept for 70 years!"

"While he was asleep a great stone was raised in front of him so that no man saw him."

"Rashi," chanted the teacher, and

they were discussing one of the live problems of the day. I doubt whether the boy understood very much, but with his large, bright eyes wide open he followed the discussion with the greatest attention.

As I was about to leave this strange "school" with its endless chanting, with its movement, with its unreality—for it seemed to have no connection with the world outside—my eye caught sight of a young man sitting quite by himself in the corner opposite the door. His book was open but he was not reading; he was not even gazing; he was looking straight in front of him. His face was emaciated, his expression was that of a man who is seeking

for a walk and he saw a man planting a carob tree.

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to man. It is a contradiction. It cannot be. It is no answer."

"Then he stopped, stared at me. There was something uneasy about the man. I did not know what to say. "Does this book not help you?" I asked, pointing to the book open in front of him. Then, after a pause, "I will tell you something. There came an Englishman here two years ago. He spoke to me as you have done. He said to me, 'You have not read Moses ben Maimon?' I said, 'No.' He said, 'Read Moses ben Maimon. He will answer the question.' I had no money. No one would give me Moses ben Maimon. I must work. I wrote 'Charms' and 'scrolls' for mesuoth. I repaired boots. After eight months I was able to buy. At first I thought I should find the answer. I came here with my book early morning and stayed till it was midnight—sometimes I would fall asleep here. Every day I thought was nearer. I did not stop to eat. There was no time. And my friends left me, they said that Moses ben Maimon made men atheists. I sit alone now, I have reached the end of the book. There is no answer. Sir," he said suddenly, appealingly, "is there no answer?"

"It is certainly a problem," I said. "Many philosophers have tackled it." "But have they answered it?" "Have you read?" I said. "What is—?"

"He is a non-Jew, a heathen?" he asked nervously. "No. He is Jew."

"Then I shall not be eating forbidden food?" "No."

"His book is in Hebrew?" "No, he writes in French?"

He closed the book that was in front of him with a bang, so that for a moment there was a silence in the room—only for a moment. He stood up, brushed by me and went to the door.

"I will learn French," he said as he left the room.

London, Eng.  
Special Correspondence  
THE education week organized by the Pembroke County Education Committee contained several fresh features. In the first place it is not often that such a function is arranged by an area which is predominantly rural in character. Notwithstanding such natural disabilities the effort was a great success.

Perhaps the most striking innovation made by the county during the week was the radio-casting of lectures to the schools. About 50 schools have been fitted with wireless and the children were thus enabled to listen in to addresses on various subjects. On one day the Director of Education spoke to the children and on different days talks were given on music, geography and poetry.

As is usual in education weeks, the schools were open for visits from parents and friends, but what was less common and therefore more interesting was the series of local exhibitions organized in the various centers throughout the county. At these local shows the work of agricultural education and research by the director of the Rothamsted Research Institute, Exhibitions of arts and crafts and an exhibition of pictures were also held. In this connection it may be mentioned that the design on the cover of the handbook was from the pen of a boy clerk employed in the education office.

Several well-known public men attended on various days during the week and delivered speeches which were listened to with keen interest.

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## Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Would it be practical for every town or group of villages to participate in the community drama movement?

Would not plays staged and acted by local talent satisfy at once the demand of youth for entertainment and the need of everyone for expression?

In what measure might community drama activities employ energies and talents that are now misdirected or used only in part?

Under proper direction would it be possible to devise a local community drama program that would promise educational as well as social benefit to all concerned?

Does the conciliatory temper, evident to a degree in the opening of the Sixty-ninth United States Congress, augur well for the enactment of constructive measures for the general good?

Overlooking possible political expediency, does the Administration's attitude toward the "progressive" element, shown by President Coolidge's address in Chicago and by acceptance of the younger La Follette as a Republican by the "Regular" organization, give hope for the espousal of liberal ideas by the majority party?

Would establishment of a federal export bureau as advocated by the "Farm Bloc" least be warranted by present conditions, or would it favor too much of paternalism as opposed to "self help" policy enunciated by President Coolidge?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

## Working Women at Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.  
Special Correspondence  
IN THE United States there are two collegiate institutions which directly attempt to educate working women. Those two are Wisconsin and Bryn Mawr. At Wisconsin this was the second year of the summer school held for factory women. The first trial was during the previous summer when eight Madison women in industry were chosen to attend the regular summer school of the university. This summer 42 industrial women came from all the states of the middle west to a course especially designed for them.

The Wisconsin plan is to bring about mutual understanding and sympathy between student and industrial groups, as well as to increase the girls' "living capacity." The courses given to these temporary students were special studies in English, economics and physical education. No university credit was given for the work; these women studied for the simple desire of learning.

In English the instructor strove to create in them a desire for good things to read and to equip them with a better mastery of written and spoken English. They were taught the fundamentals of economics and so came to have a more intelligent viewpoint on labor and capital. In physical education they were instructed in swimming, tennis and gymnastics. An instructor in each of these departments was delegated as their special teacher.

These 42 worker-students represented 25 different industries and communities. Three of them belonged to labor unions, one of whom was sent as a delegate by her union. Two of these cosmopolitan crew were colored women and three were foreign born—one being from Czechoslovakia. In age, they ranged from 21 to 38 years.

The entire cost of this summer school for each woman was \$100. Two of the women saved from their small earnings to pay their own expenses. In three cases the company for which the woman was working paid her costs, and in a few instances individuals financed a representative working woman in their locality to this experimental school. The rest of the 42 women were sent by college women's clubs, city Y. W. C. A.'s, and city women's clubs.

The Jobs Held by the Students  
Some of the jobs that these women temporarily left to come to school were:  
Telephone operator, operators in wire coil factory, shirt factory, shoe factory, knitting mills, chair factory, and hat, lamp, and glove factories, weaver in a woolen mill, meat packer, cooper in a livery mill, finisher in a paper box factory, inspector in an umbrella factory, salad girl in a tea room, tester and inspector in a pen factory, and pocket stitcher in a men's garment factory. Tester and boxer of radio

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## A University in Overalls

Toronto, Can.

THE Frontier College, which has just issued its first calendar, has for 25 years been doing valuable work in the matter of educating manual laborers. Instead of the students coming to school, the teachers have gone to the pupils. These instructors—graduates, undergraduates and research students—have been sent into the lumbering camps, the mining sections and construction plants, there to become manual workers themselves in order to help men who have not had the chance of obtaining an education.

Convinced that the best way to reach those of the camps and bunkhouses is by living and working with the men, all of these teachers have swung the axe, handled the shovel, wielded the crowbar and engaged in other heavy work. In the college's annual report is given the names of teachers having university degrees, with the occupation each one followed, such as road-maker, navy, splicer, carman, mason, laborer, millhand, etc., while acting as instructor. A box-car is frequently their schoolhouse and reading room, and here the men congregate after hours of physical toil are over.

The pupils, who may number 30, 70 or as many as 200 in some camps, are largely from other countries, as many as 90 per cent in some locations being foreign-born.

While the Frontier College seeks to bring opportunities for study to men at the outposts, and has since 1922 been empowered to confer degrees in arts, it also supplies means of wholesome recreation for the men in the spare periods. A large stock of magazines, many of which are donated by those in sympathy with the work, books of fiction, and the leading Canadian daily newspapers are available for the use of the men, as well as phonographs and records. Alf J. Fitzpatrick, of Toronto is the tireless organizer of the Frontier College, "the university in overalls" it is called, making it his life work to bring education and higher ideals to the thousands living in the outposts of Canada.

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A Gray-Bearded Man and a Little Boy Quietly Threading Through the Crowded Street—On Their Way to School.

one and all broke the thread of the story to see what the learned French commentator had to say about this miracle. Then they returned to the text.

"When he awoke he looked round for his ass, but she was no longer there. Instead there were very many little foals. The righteous man did not understand why it was, so he began to walk back over the way he had come, and looking into the orchard he saw a man plucking carobs.

"Hi, sir," cried that righteous man, "did you plant those trees?" "You are not reading Talmud?" "I am not," said the man plucking carobs. "Cannot answer?"

"The Great Question is this?" "The one that torments me." "And that is—?" "If God knows all beforehand, how can man be free? That is the question, and there is no answer." "Till now he had spoken calmly, but he suddenly changed, clenched his fist, and let forth a torrent of words.

"For nine years the Great Question has worried me, tormented me, driven me mad. No one will talk to me. They say I am an atheist! God forbid! I studied the Talmud at these do," he spoke of them with pity, not with contempt, "page after page, book after book, till I had crossed the ocean of words. But there was no answer, no answer. You know what the Talmud says? 'Everything is foreseen, but Free Will belongeth to man.' "

"Then he went to the college where the Torah was being studied, and he heard the Master of Wisdom say, 'Today all things are as clear as when Honi was alive.' " "I am Honi!" he replied. They did not believe him. Then he prayed to God that he might die, so he died. That is why we have the proverb, 'O havruia, o mituta.' Grant me a friend or an early end!"

The Boy and the Man  
Toward the end of the reading I heard a loud dispute a few feet away. Here was a smaller group, five men and a boy. I at once recognized the boy as the little fellow I had seen in the street. Next to him was the old man. Each had a large volume, one a splendid Italian print, probably of the sixteenth century. But to these students, an early edition possessed no greater value than any other. They thumbed the pages, they bent over a leaf to keep the place, and as they leaned forward curled up the bottoms of their legs. The question they were discussing had lost its practicality two millenniums ago, but they were as eager as if

Travelers Overseas  
May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.  
Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

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With Profit Taking in  
Evidence

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Selling pressure was renewed against the industrial shares at the opening of today's stock market, but the rally displayed a firm tone.

Du Pont and General Electric each opened two points lower, and Chrysler,

Gains in the railroad shares were fractional. Steel shares failed to respond to the increase in the Crucible Steel dividend.

Price movements became more confused as trading progressed, an extension of the initial decline being followed by a rally before the end of the first hour in which motors and industrial specialties were prominent.

American Can broke 6 points to 252, and then rallied to 257 on the announcement of declaration of a 59 per cent stock dividend.

Early losses of a point or two were recorded by United States Steel, U. S. Rubber, American Express, International Paper, Pan American A. and B., and Stewart-Warner.

Several of the rails also fell on realizing, Chesapeake &amp; Ohio quickly reacting 2 points, and Illinois Central, 1.

Bullish operations continued in a few specialties, including Alkali, which bid up more than 4 points to 102, and Republic Steel and Commercial Solvents B rising a point each.

Foreign exchanges opened easy, French francs declining 2 points to 3.61, and demand sterling holding steady at 4.44 1/2.

Bonds Covering

Short covering in industrial shares became large on the possibility of further favorable dividend declarations, but the reduction in standing call loans and the lowest renewal rate since November 30.

Chrysler, Mack Trucks, Hudson, Baldwin, Baldwin American Express, Foundation, Brown Shoe, General Electric, United Fruit and Fleischmann were marked up to 3 points beyond yesterday's final prices.

American Can, rallying to 259, relapsed to 252 again and then hardened.

Heavy buying of the Eastern railroad shares was a feature, Lehigh Valley climbing 2 points to 87 1/2.

Bonds Move Upward

Bond prices continued to follow an upward trend in today's dealings, all slower operations proceeded at a slower pace than yesterday.

With the passage of the mid-month money stringency occasioned by the shifting of funds for tax collections, interest rates were offered more freely, and were used to carry forward constructive activities in various railroad and industrial issues.

Price movements were not uniform, the strength of Delaware &amp; Hudson convertible 6s, New York City 4 1/2s, 6s and 6 1/2s, and Erie income 6s contrasting with profit-taking in Erie, Chesapeake &amp; Ohio and Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie issues.

Skelly and Pan-American convertibles had a recovery in the oil group, foreign and U. S. government obligations held firm in quiet trading.

Another German industrial offering appeared in the market in the form of \$5,000,000 6 per cent bonds of the United Industrial Corporation of Germany, known as Viag.

CORONA AND SMITH  
TYPEWRITER COMBINE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 17 (AP)—Arrangements were completed here last night for a \$12,000,000 merger of the Corona Typewriter Company, Inc. of Croton, N. Y., with the L. C. Smith Typewriter Company of Syracuse.

Frank R. Ford, president of Ford, Bacon &amp; Davis, Inc. of New York, announced that his company, which has a little more than a year ago acquired control of the L. C. Smith &amp; Bros. Typewriter Company, has contracted with the L. C. Smith company for the stock of the Corona Typewriter Company.

The new company will organize before the first of the year, Mr. Ford said, under a new firm name, although the trade names of the Corona portable typewriter and the L. C. Smith standard office typewriter will be retained. Headquarters will be in Syracuse.

Togetherness, which was expected to employ 3000 men in plants in Syracuse, Groton and Cortland.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

ALBANY POWER &amp; LIGHT

Nov. gross.....\$130,500  
Surplus after taxes, depreciation, 12 months' gross.....\$2,021,584  
Surplus after taxes, 12 months' gross.....\$1,232,411

FOREIGN BUYING OF RAILS

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—The recent strength of railroad securities has been attributed in part to renewed accumulation for foreign investors, who have always favored carrier stocks more than other types of American investments.

Washington has tended to attract European capital into their shares, particularly French funds which were active in New York before the last restrictions against the flight of capital.

AUTOMAT LUNCH CO. FINANCING

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Horn &amp; Hardart Company, one of the nation's largest fast lunch chains, has called a special stockholders' meeting for Jan. 2 to vote on a proposed \$1,000,000 bond issue.

The company has authorized offering of \$1,000,000 shares of \$100 par value, 2 per cent preferred stock of \$100 par value, and 100,000 shares of common stock.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET  
(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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## NEW YORK

**Kenmore**  
(Continued)  
**GEORGE J. SCHLEHR**  
Jeweler—Gift Shoppe  
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing  
2017 10th  
Christmas  
"Thrift Club Plan"  
Riverside 2450 2910 Delaware Ave.  
Opposite Village Hall

Talking About  
Suits and Overcoats  
Why not get one custom-made  
this Christmas?  
Pure Wool Fabric, \$25.00 to \$62.50  
**W. F. BEIER**  
2914 Delaware Ave. Open Evenings

**JOHN H. DURKIN**  
Confectionery  
2902 DELAWARE AVE.  
Have you tried a pound of our House Made 50c  
Assorted Chocolates?

**HAMILTON & CLARK, INC.**  
A Good Place to Buy Furniture  
1006 Delaware Ave. Riverside 1861  
We Deliver ANYWHERE

**IRWIN'S GROCERY**  
For Your Daily Grocery Needs  
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables  
We Deliver  
779 Delaware Ave. Riv. 3255

**MacDONALD**  
HARDWARE STORE  
Hardware—Paints—Glass  
2801 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2982

**SPEIDEL'S BAKERY**  
2906 Delaware Avenue  
Pure Baked Goods  
Fresh Daily

**KENMORE BOOK SHOP**  
2827 Delaware Avenue  
Books, Cards, Stationery, Toys, Dolls.

**Better Meats**  
**HARRY J. GALLE**  
12 Madison Ave. La Salle Riv. 1702  
The MOORE HAT SHOPPE  
Millinery—Dresses—Hosiery  
2828 Delaware Ave.

**Mount Vernon**  
WESTCHESTER  
FURNITURE HOUSE  
BEDDING, CARPET, LINOLEUM  
RUGS AND STOVES, etc.  
44 W. Third St. Phone Oakwood 9013  
ERNEST BALZANO, Prop.

**The Progressive Valet**  
Repairing—Cleaning—Dyeing  
118 Prospect Avenue  
Phone Oakwood 9200-9201

**A. LAURICELLA & SONS**  
High Grade  
Groceries, Fruits and  
Vegetables  
63 So. 4th Ave. Tel. Oak. 9128, 9129

**MRS. SARAH E. UDIKE**  
GOWN  
A reduction is announced on all dresses  
in our shop. Inspection invited.  
143 Prospect Ave. Oak. 6068

**FITZGIBBON'S**  
STORAGE WAREHOUSE  
Local and Long Distance Moving  
Packing, Crating and Shipping  
45 South 3rd Avenue. Phone Oak. 8377

**BON TON DAIRY**  
BUTTER AND EGGS  
157 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak. 8631  
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

**EGGERT & AGINS**  
Jewelers  
Fine Watch Repairing, Jewelry Remodeled  
17 So. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 9181

**WARREN'S**  
Christmas Cards Now on Display  
Picture Framing  
79 So. 3rd Ave. Tel. Oak. 9271

**The MOUNT VERNON TRUST**  
COMPANY  
Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
Resources over \$16,000,000.00  
Invites Your Banking Business

**FRED C. ROSCHER**  
Stationery  
CORONA TYPEWRITERS  
19 South 4th Avenue

**MME. E. BLAND**  
For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks  
and Gowns  
29 South 4th Avenue

**THE ARCH PRESERVER**  
SHOE  
OAKLEY'S, 7 So. 4th Avenue

**The York Shoe Store**  
Shoes for Men, Women and Children  
1st St. at 4th Ave.

**EMMA S. HAYS**  
Household and Decorative Linens  
Special offering of Ladies' and  
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs  
115 Primrose Ave. Tel. Hillcrest 5109-W

**Mitchell's Dry Goods Store**  
Infants' Wear Our Specialty  
153 South Fourth Ave., Near 3rd St.  
Tel. Oak. 9311

**MISS MARIE SCHEIER**  
Permanent Waving Shampooing  
Manicuring  
32 East First St. Tel. Oakwood 9699

**CLARE BELLE**  
Week Days  
Luncheon 65c—Dinner \$1.00  
Sunday Dinner \$1.25  
23 Cottage Ave. Phone H. C. 1259

**CHARLES J. SCHOEN**  
Insurance  
P. A. Murray Agency, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Tel. Oak. 9427 & 8

**WALTER F. OZMON**  
PLUMBING CONTRACTOR  
9 East Second St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
Phone Oakland 6665  
Res. Phone Hillcrest 1741-W

**The Acme Painting Co.**  
HEDLEY SEVALDES, Prop.  
327 So. Fifth Ave. Tel. Oak. 8162

## NEW YORK

**Mount Vernon**  
(Continued)  
For the Holidays  
Men's and Women's  
Satin, Leather and D. Green  
Comfy Slippers

**A. J. Rice & Co.**  
MOUNT VERNON  
Phones: Oakwood 9128-29

**KAPLAN'S MARKET**  
A. KAPLAN, Prop.  
53 South Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

**Branches:**  
471 So. 8th Ave., Mt. Vernon  
78 Pondfield Road, Bronxville

**MOUNT VERNON**  
Confectionery  
Attractive homes for sale or rent—  
conveniently located in restricted  
sections only.

**R. R. RAGETTE, Realtor**  
16-18 E. 1st Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
Telephone Oakwood 9080

**VERNON**  
**HAND LAUNDRY, Inc.**  
15 West Third Street  
Laundry work, all descriptions. Prices con-  
sistent with work produced and service  
rendered.

**New York City**  
**Mme. ESTELLE**  
922 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y.  
Academy 2292

**Cleaner and Dyer**  
A Merry Christmas

**WATSON & CO.**  
Est. 1837  
Diamonds—Watches  
34 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2830

Daily Freight Service Between New  
York City and Southern New England  
The Hegeman Transfer  
and  
Lighterage Terminal, Inc.  
395 Washington St., New York City

**Engraved**  
Christmas Cards  
Order now before the  
Christmas rush  
EWALD BROTHERS  
353 East 86th Street  
Phone Lenox 5841

**GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER**  
JOHN W. CURTIS  
164 Montague Street, Brooklyn  
Home Telephone Office Telephone  
Havemeyer 3754-J Main 1525

**Boulevard Hand Laundry**  
We desire to serve you  
to do work—Please the critical  
Prompt Call and Delivery  
200 West 69th St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470

**WILLIAM M. CONANT & CO.**  
Accountants—Tax Consultants  
171 Madison Avenue  
Telephone Ashland 4760

**HYGRADE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**  
AGENCY, 182 West 145th St., N. Y. C.  
Vocational specialist featuring experienced  
colored couples for country, dress-  
making, butlers, cooks and houseworkers; re-  
ferences furnished. Call Morningside 7853.

**Cards—Pictures—Framing**  
UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT—  
THE MOTTO SHOP  
141 Cedar Street Rector 3719

**New York City—The Bronx**  
**THE QUALITY SHOPPE**  
Christmas Gifts—For Men  
NECKWEAR MITTENS  
MENS' GLOVES HOSIERY  
REIS UNDERWEAR  
H. F. SHEPHERD MENS' FURNISHER  
44 E. 167th St. at Jerome Ave.

**The FLORENCE SHOP**  
Attractive Woman's Wear  
GLOVES UNDERWEAR  
CORSETS  
We specialize in corset fitting.  
7 West Fordham Road

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**  
Evander Art Shop  
C. J. SCHRAGE, Prop.  
2425 Jerome Avenue  
Near Fordham Road  
Pictures—Framing—Greeting Cards

**Brooklyn**  
Phone Buckminster 4040  
**W. GARNER**  
European Expert, formerly with  
C. Neale, New York  
For the Winter Season re-  
duced prices on our High-Class  
PERMANENT WAVING  
Whole head hair  
Neale's Lanoli System  
1921 Church Ave., near B. M. T.  
Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Useful Gifts Men Appreciate**  
See Display Advertisement in This Issue

**Men's Smart Haberdashery.**  
137 E. Fordham Rd. 1615 Broadway  
Brooklyn

**Ideal Cleaners & Dyers**  
We Clean, Press, Dye, Alter  
and Repair Everything  
521 Nostrand Ave. Lafayette 6929

**L. MESERITZ**  
MEN'S WEAR  
CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS FOR MEN  
837 Flatbush Ave., North of Church Ave.  
Established in Flatbush Since 1903

**Blue Bell Beauty Shop**  
Manicuring  
Hairdressing in all its branches.  
461 79th Street Phone Atlantic 1651  
Open evenings 7:30 P.M. and Sat. 9

**SAY IT WITH FLOWERS**  
ANY TIME ANYWHERE  
SAMUEL J. HEMING  
141 Seventh Ave. Phone Nevins 8074

**Bronxville**  
Studio Arcade  
Bronxville, N. Y.  
2348 Webster Ave.  
near Fordham Rd.,  
N. Y.

**CANDIES OF QUALITY**  
**DOLLY & DORIS**  
20 Pondfield Road Tel. Bronx 3172  
Are taking Christmas orders for  
Fruit Cake, Pies, Plum Pudding,  
Tea Luncheon Thursday Dinner

## NEW YORK

**Bronxville**  
(Continued)  
**WESTCHESTER**  
**FUEL COMPANY**  
Quality Coal  
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 1473-3

**Special Christmas and New Year's**  
Dinner  
1 to 4 p. m. Price \$2.00  
Make Your Reservations NOW  
**THE CUSTER ARMS**  
671 Palmer Avenue Tel. Bronx 2446

**THE COLONIAL**  
SHOPPE  
Winter and Spring Beach Models  
HATS AND GOWNS  
71 Pondfield Road Bronxville, N. Y.

**M. KALISH**  
Tailor & Valet  
Cleaners and Dyers  
Phone Bronxville 3335 Hotel Gramatan Arcade

We Wish to Express Appreciation for the  
Patronage of Our Brooklyn Friends  
**ENGLISH & LEGGAT**  
Corporators and Builders  
464 Highland Ave. Tel. Oakwood 7058  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

**CEDAR STREET GARAGE**  
GEORGE H. B. ROBERTS  
14 Cedar Street Bronxville, N. Y.  
Phone Bronxville (2251) 1255

**MISS IDA A. BODE**  
Teacher of Piano  
370 Manhattan Ave., New York  
Tel. Monument 1401 Tel. Between 9 & 10 a. m.

**Cedarhurst, L. I.**  
**M. RICKMANN**  
Groceries—Delicatessen  
Central Ave., Cedarhurst, Tel. Oak. 0640-4871

**Flushing, L. I.**  
**McClays**  
FOR TOYS  
"Rochester's All-Year-Round Toy  
Store"—Everything in Toys  
Special Delivery from November and December  
We will deliver to your door with all charges  
paid anywhere East of Mississippi, a brand  
new famous "CLOWN" Motorcycle Type Ric-  
cio, man or ladies, for \$35.00—Regular  
price \$45.00 f.o.b. Rochester. These bicycles  
are fully guaranteed.

**McClays**  
FOR TOYS  
"Rochester's All-Year-Round Toy  
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new famous "CLOWN" Motorcycle Type Ric-  
cio, man or ladies, for \$35.00—Regular  
price \$45.00 f.o.b. Rochester. These bicycles  
are fully guaranteed.

**Our Christmas Display**  
is All Complete  
**M. CONOVITZ**  
Flushing Jewellers  
25 Main St. Est. 26 Years

**Hempstead, L. I.**  
**Everything in the Form**  
of a Gift for  
MOTHER—SISTER  
SWEETHEART—DAUGHTER  
**Kays**  
Phone 2362-W Hempstead, L. I.  
Specialty Shop—Formerly Waltons  
22 Main Street

**The Vogue**  
Shop  
8 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

**Woodmere, L. I.**  
**Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS**  
REAL ESTATE  
5 Irving Place Tel. Cedarhurst 3323

**Pelham**  
**Eugenie's Sweets**  
Pure Home-Made Candy—Bon Bons,  
Brittles, Fudge, Pinuchi, etc.  
Mail orders promptly attended to.  
THE SHOP CONVENIENT  
311 Fifth Ave., N. Pelham

**B. SUBITZKY**  
An Interesting Display of  
Toys for the Holidays—  
Also full line of housefurnishings.

**The Betty Hat Shop**  
FOR winter sport wear—Woolen Scarfs with  
Hats to match, a lovely Christmas Gift for  
the smart younger set. 133 Fifth Ave. Phone  
Pelham 6238. Open evenings.

**THE VANITY SHOP**  
HAIRDRESSING  
Brook Bldg., Pelham, N. Y.  
Miss Ida Keller, formerly with Henry Peters,  
New York. Tel. Pelham 8201

**The Marjorie Dress Shop**  
We Specialize in Popular Priced  
DRESSES and COATS  
Shop open evenings  
151 Fifth Ave. Tel. Pelham 5886

**PELHAM GIFT AND ANTIQUE SHOP**  
CHRISTMAS CARDS  
Tel. Pel. 8209 127 Fifth Ave.  
Open Evenings

**Richmond Hill**  
**ICE SERVICE CO.**  
(Incorporated)  
Jamaica Ave. & 121st St. Tel. Virginia 8300

**Coal and Ice Delivered**  
Anywhere in this vicinity  
Ice delivered all over Greater New York  
**HENRY BAHRENBURG**  
Incorporated  
Rich. Hill 4330-4331

**115-119 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.**  
**QUALITY MEATS**

**Rochester**  
**BRADLEY A. COOK, Inc.**  
Interior Decorator Wall Paper  
Contracting Painter  
234 Chestnut Street Stone 7075

**HARRIET J. HARRIS**  
47 CEDARWOOD ROAD  
TEACHER OF PIANO  
AT YOUR HOME  
Glenwood 8947-W

**CARPENTER and BUILDER**  
**WILLIAM E. GRIFFITH**  
906 GLIDE ST. GLENWOOD 321-R

**JEWELRY**  
**DYER'S INC.**  
200 Monroe Ave.  
FLORENCE  
for Weddings, Graduations and  
All Other Occasions  
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.  
35 FRANKLIN STREET

## NEW YORK

**Rochester**  
(Continued)  
**McFARLIN'S**  
195 Main Street East  
Men's High-Grade Suits  
and Overcoats  
Boys' Clothing, Hats and  
Furnishings  
Boys', Girls' and Infants'  
Shoes  
Men's Shoes, Hats, Furnishings  
and Sporting Wear  
McFarlin Clothing Co.  
W. F. BARROWS, President

**Home Gifts**  
Gifts for the home, in which the  
whole family shares, which add to the  
comfort and pleasure of all, are finding  
their place on many a Christmas list.  
May we suggest that you visit our  
various Home Furnishing Departments,  
where you will discover a host of these  
desirable home gifts that are sure to  
carry with them a "Merry Christmas."

**SIBLEY, LINDSAY**  
& CURR CO.

**McClays**  
FOR TOYS  
"Rochester's All-Year-Round Toy  
Store"—Everything in Toys  
Special Delivery from November and December  
We will deliver to your door with all charges  
paid anywhere East of Mississippi, a brand  
new famous "CLOWN" Motorcycle Type Ric-  
cio, man or ladies, for \$35.00—Regular  
price \$45.00 f.o.b. Rochester. These bicycles  
are fully guaranteed.

**Get the Protection You Need From**  
George Dietrich Company,  
Incorporated  
**INSURANCE**  
536-538 Granite Building  
Telephones Stone 5897 and 1854

**"The House of Perfect Diamonds"**  
ESTABLISHED 1834  
**Sunderlin's**  
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
350 Main Street East, cor. Stillson  
Hiram Sibley Building  
Rochester, N. Y.

**New Fall Wall Papers**  
are here at very reasonable prices. If  
you re-paper now you will enjoy the  
new wall paper during the winter  
months. (We furnish paper hangers if  
you wish.)  
**DUFFY POWERS CO.**  
F. L. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

**A SHOWING**  
**THE LITTLE GALLERY**  
WILLIAM ST. AT EAST AVE.  
Alpine Scenery in  
Oils, Pastels and Etchings  
Greeting Cards and Gifts  
L. SEIBOLD  
DAVENPORT ART. BLDG.

**E. S. BOHACHEK Inc.**  
Fire and Automobile  
Insurance  
in DIVIDEND Paying Companies  
**CADILLAC BUILDING**  
171 COURT STREET

**The Pine Trees**  
140 East Avenue and  
291 East Avenue, and  
The Normandie Dining Room  
are now under one management  
—they serve  
"ONLY THE BEST"

**Quality at Low Cost**  
**HARRIS**  
**CHEVROLET**  
CORP.  
55 PLYMOUTH AVENUE N.

**Walk-Over**  
Shoes  
324 East Main St.

**WILDER'S CLOTHES SHOP**  
39 Gibbs Street, Opp. Eastman Theatre  
Christmas Suggests Gifts for Men from a  
Man's Shop  
Neckwear, Silk and Wool Mufflers, Hats,  
Hosiery, Coats, Bath Robes,  
Lounging Robes, House Coats, etc., individually  
boxed.

**Edith Ellis Sweet Shop**  
Temple Theatre Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.  
CANDY—SODA—LUNCHES  
Specializing in Sliced Nuts

**CUT FLOWERS**  
And plants for all occasions  
**FARMER, Florist**  
331 Driving Park Ave.  
Glenwood 1240  
DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF CITY

**WALTER S. STROWER**  
REAL ESTATE BROKER  
11 Lamberton Park Genesee 4959

**RICH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**  
Expert Attendants  
Permanent Waving  
Main 7794 66 Clinton Ave. So.  
Upstairs, Opposite Victoria Theatre

**JEWELRY**  
**DYER'S INC.**  
200 Monroe Ave.  
FLORENCE  
for Weddings, Graduations and  
All Other Occasions  
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.  
35 FRANKLIN STREET

## NEW YORK

**Rochester**  
(Continued)  
**NANCE'S MUSTARD SAUCE**  
Prepared by N. M. Delmarie  
On sale at Sibley's, Park Avenue Stores,  
De Wolf's.

**Schenectady**  
**GREATER BARNEY'S**  
**MEN'S SHOP**  
Hosiery—Underwear—Neckwear  
Shirts—Collars—Shoes  
Sweaters—Umbrellas—Hats  
Caps—Gloves—Night Robes  
317-333 State Street Phone 3080

**"The Home of Fine Furs"**  
**RUSSELL R. BEYER**  
Furrier  
REPAIRING RESTYLING  
Style Booklet Sent on Request  
145 JAY ST. PHONE 183

**Bouquet Florists**  
154 Jay Street Tel. 7850

**SCHENECTADY**  
**Insuring Agency, Inc.**  
General Insurance  
353 State Street Tel. 1539, 2044  
R. N. CRAGGS, President

**EDWIN C. VEDDER**  
54-in. Suede Coating  
in all colors, \$4.95 a yd.  
55-inch Balbriggan in new winter  
colors, \$1.50 a yard  
114 Broadway

For those Yuletide Greetings, Place and  
Tally Cards, Gifts, Books of Fiction,  
Visit Our Shop.  
**JOHNSON'S GIFT SHOP**  
One Six Warren St. (Next to Mohawk Market)

**NORHAM**  
**STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.**  
Custom made Batteries with exceptional  
qualities  
217 Mohawk Avenue, Scotia  
Phone 3012

**CRAIG & CO., Inc.**  
Phone 721  
John's Manville Asbestos Shingles  
CURE ALL ROOFING TROUBLES

**AUTO TIRES**  
REPAIR—UNITED STATES—REPAIRING  
NORWALK Free Tire Service  
ALLING RUBBER CO.  
254 STATE ST. Phone 6170

**THE WALLACE CO.**  
Always Reliable  
Everything for personal wear and  
for the home  
417 STATE ST. Phone 3700

**GEORGE ZELLER**  
Wall Paper and Paints  
1032 State Street Phone 4082  
"A Site to Eat and Something Sweet"  
CREGAN'S  
SODA—TEA ROOM—CANDY  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.  
OLSEN BROS.  
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

**HOLTZMANN'S**  
Quality Clothes  
Since 1871 Phone 3488  
359 State St.

**G. E. VAN VORST CO., INC.**  
Plumbing—Heating—Refrigerating  
Hardware and Radio Sets  
47 Mohawk Ave., SCOTIA  
Phone 711

**DEWITT'S LUNCH**  
HOBENSTEIN & VAN PATTEN  
Food Cooked with the  
HOME FLAVOR  
111 Jay Street

**Ye Copper Kettle Candies**  
Made by CORA I. HARRADEN  
In her own HOME  
Store at 140 Jay St.

**EMPIRE LAUNDRY**  
6 Jay Street  
Just Call 327  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The proposal that the Italian Cabinet be responsible to the King and not to the Legislature runs completely counter to all developments of constitutional government. Political institutions have been, generally speaking, divisible into four types according to the manner in which they treated the relation of executive and legislature—a most difficult and important question.

Under a true parliamentary system like the English, the cabinet retains office only so long as it has the confidence of the House of Commons. The sovereign has influence, but no power. Secondly, there is a rigid system of a separation of powers—best illustrated by the United States—under which the executive has no responsibility to or connection with the legislative chambers. Thirdly, there is the Swiss collegial executive, elected by the Federal Assembly, which it leads without owing any responsibility. The constitutional system of Germany, finally, set up a cabinet responsible only to the sovereign, who both reigned and governed.

Constitutional struggles in Germany before the war—and more recently in Japan, whose Constitution was formed on Prussian and Austrian models—were directed to increasing the importance of the legislature vis-à-vis the executive. The attempt was, that is to say, to transform the influence that the legislature might exert through debates into real power over a cabinet primarily responsible to the representatives of the people. The Mussolini proposals in Italy would reverse this development; they would transform a parliamentary system of responsible cabinet government into something resembling the German model or the Japanese adjustment, which incidentally is gradually changing to a parliamentary form. Universal suffrage and the increasing power of Japanese party organizations will make cabinets pay more and more heed to the Diet, and responsibility will slowly develop.

The new constitutions, which were adopted by the states that had their origin at the Paris Conference, have not been content with responsible cabinet government on the British model. Such a control exists only when parliament is in session, and consequently certain of the new constitutions have resorted to the device of special legislative committees to sit during recesses and to provide a continuous check on the executive.

In Czechoslovakia, for example, the Chamber chooses sixteen representatives who, with eight delegates from the Senate, form a committee that sits during adjournments and between the dissolution of one legislature and the convening of a new one. The Constitution authorizes it to "exercise control of all government and executive powers." Germany and Prussia use similar expedients. Such a device results in part from sad memories of the practice under the old German and Austrian constitutions. The notorious Article 14 of the Austrian Constitution was particularly in the thoughts of the founders of the succession states. This provided that when the legislature was not in session, measures could be put into effect by imperial ordinance, and thus executive dictatorships without legislative authority were conferred upon cabinets not responsible to the legislature, but only to the Crown.

In 1922, the Italian Parliament gave the Mussolini Government a blank check to legislate by ordinance. That, however, was due to an emergency—an emergency such as led to the French "décret lois" of March, 1924. Extensive delegations of legislative authority to the executive have to be sanctioned by every modern parliament, even when the times are normal, for the problems confronting governments are now so numerous and technical that they cannot be fully dealt with in bodies which (due to their size) are often mass meetings. There must, however, be safeguards that executive legislation shall not mean executive tyranny.

In the United States the principal safeguards are the judiciary, congressional scrutiny of administration, and popular election of the Chief Executive. In England and France the safeguard is ministerial responsibility. The Italian Cabinet proposes that the only safeguard be the King, and that the legislature be reduced to the rôle of a debating society.

The possibility of opening up the St. Lawrence River above Montreal, to allow 600-foot liners to pass through from the ocean to the Great Lakes, is of interest to inland ports on the Ontario side. The success of the Manchester Ship Canal is cited as an example of the development of ocean commerce in an inland city: Toronto has visions of similar maritime expansion. But the general opinion in Ontario is that the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway is of secondary concern to the Province, compared with the urgent necessity of harnessing the river for hydroelectric power purposes. Navigation projects come under dominion jurisdiction: power development comes more particularly under provincial administration. Ontario's concern is to get forward with plans for utilizing the St. Lawrence power resources on the international section. All that is required of the Dominion, from the provincial point of view, is to make the necessary treaty with the United States, leaving it to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to come to an agreement with some corresponding authority on the New York State side for the joint development of power.

It is estimated that the St. Lawrence rapids between New York State and Ontario are capable of generating 1,600,000 continuous horsepower, of which Ontario would receive 800,000. Some opponents of the exporting of power from Canada have been opposed to the St. Lawrence project, on the assumption that industrial demand in Ontario would be insufficient to con-

sume the Canadian share of hydroelectric power. Experience of recent years must have modified this opposition, however: the output of the Queenston-Chippewa power plant, with an ultimate capacity of 600,000 horsepower, on the Niagara River, is being taken up as fast as it can be delivered. A smaller development on the Nipigon River, north of Port Arthur and Fort William, is similarly furnishing evidence that the abundant supply of cheap electric power tends to stimulate demand. There is reason to believe that the consumption of power would keep pace with production on the St. Lawrence power project.

The policy of leaving the Dominion and United States federal authorities to carry on at leisure with negotiations for a deeper waterway from the lakes to the ocean, but pressing for early action on the proposed power project, has much to commend it to public opinion in Ontario. The power development would be no impediment to navigation, but could be so planned that it would facilitate the building of canals and locks for ocean liners, so soon as that improvement is considered commercially feasible. Additional supplies of hydroelectric power seem likely to be needed before many more years in Ontario: the St. Lawrence River is one natural source to look to for the additional output, in co-operation with neighbors on the United States side.

In considering the refugee problem that is pressing upon Bulgaria for solution, it should be remembered that that problem is much wider than the Bulgarian race. It should be clearly understood that Bulgaria is dealing, or trying to deal, not only with the half million men, women and children who have sought refuge on its soil from Serbian and Greek Macedonia, but is also confronted with the problem of the refugees from Turkey and Russia. The extent of the last-named group was exemplified the other day, when the Bulgarian people observed the anniversary of the war of liberation fought against Turkey by Russia. The number of these men, who fought on Turkish battlefields, has now been vastly augmented by the natives of Russia who fled their country to escape the wave of Bolshevism that has swept over the land formerly governed—or misgoverned—by the Tsars.

An impressive spectacle is presented by the large number of natives of Armenia who have sought refuge in Bulgaria. This group of refugees is the most efficient of all those who have fled from their country to seek safety under the Bulgarian flag. The Russians are estimated at 200,000 and the Armenians at a similar number. Russians and Armenians alone, taken together, would constitute a sufficiently heavy burden for any nation. For Bulgaria, with all her heavy obligations of reparational and occupational payments, they constitute a staggering load. The seriousness of the Macedonian refugee problem was made still heavier by the destruction of the villages around Petrich, and the Societies of Friends of Great Britain and America are doing a genuine service to mankind by addressing themselves to the task of helping Bulgaria to take care of her refugees.

As will be seen by the recapitulation above, Bulgaria, in addition to her defeat in the World War, and its financial consequences, is perhaps the most heavily burdened nation of its size and resources in the world. It is stated that every effort is being made by Bulgarian representatives abroad to arrange a foreign loan on almost any terms. Such a loan, perhaps concluded with the aid and under the patronage of the League of Nations, appears indeed to be a pressing necessity, and men and women of good will and sympathetic feeling all over the world will hope heartily that it will be concluded soon.

In promptly vetoing the measure passed by the Philippine Legislature providing for the holding, throughout the islands, of a plebiscite to determine the desire of the people regarding independence, Governor-General Leonard Wood has, perhaps finally, defeated the efforts of the trio of Filipino politicians, Messrs. Quezon, Osmena, and Roxas, to create a nationalized movement which might later take the form of insurrection. General Wood has reiterated, in his veto message, a statement of fact which should not require further emphasis. This is that the matter under consideration is not one within the scope of the legislative power granted under the organic act establishing the Philippines as a territorial possession of the United States.

It was realized, of course, as fully by the three Filipino politicians named as by the people of the United States, that even if, after the holding of such a plebiscite as that proposed, it should be made to appear that a majority of the people concerned had voted for absolute independence, the result would be nil, except in so far as it might tend to gain support for the cause outside the islands, and particularly among the people of the United States. There is a growing conviction, supported by precedents which have been collated and cited, that the archipelago, having once become a part of the territory of the United States, cannot be alienated or the political status of its people materially changed, even by alienation or secession.

This of course, as its full significance is realized, presents an intensely interesting and most important situation. But it is pointed out that the failure of the framers of the Federal Constitution to provide for the alienation of territory once acquired by the United States was premeditated and deliberate. It appears that a proposition looking to the conferring of such power upon Congress was rejected by the Constitutional Convention. The power is vested in Congress to make necessary or needful rules and regulations under which the public domain may be disposed of, but there seems no way by which sovereignty over such lands can be alienated. This sovereignty remains, and with it the

power and duty to provide a proper government, so long as its territorial status remains unchanged. A Territory which becomes a State at once is possessed of particular powers, which have been more or less clearly defined.

The action of General Wood in exercising the veto power in this instance was not unexpected. It is final, unless those who are agitating the matter find it possible to pass the measure over the head of the Governor-General by a two-thirds vote of the Philippine Legislature. There would then lie an appeal by the Governor-General to the President of the United States. Judging from the expression of opinion included in a letter from President Coolidge to Mr. Roxas, he will not be unduly influenced by any action the Manila legislators may take. He is quoted as having observed that "the American Government is convinced that it has the overwhelming support of the American Nation in its conviction that present independence would be a misfortune and might easily become a disaster to the Filipino people." He continued by declaring that it was upon that conviction that the policy of the American Government is based.

Readers of magazines published in the United States are being treated now, as they have been during recent months, to most interesting autobiographical sketches, in the form of reminiscences, written, ostensibly, by actors who have won for themselves, by long years of continuous effort and tireless application, the plaudits and esteem of a more or less discriminating public. It would be interesting to know with what profit those who have long known these raconteurs in their familiar character parts have followed them as they have laid aside the disguises in which they have so long appeared and stood forth in the revealing white light which they have turned upon themselves.

The feeling persists that the actor is always an actor, the clown always a clown, the showman always a showman. Disillusionment comes when it is made plain that in their familiar masquerades we have not known them for what they are and always have been—just ordinary human beings, with hopes and fears, disappointments, weaknesses, and the vain or gratified searching for commendation and applause. And they tell us again, and quite convincingly, of the narrow margin which separates success from failure. Yet they give us no guaranteed formula which may be followed unflinchingly by the novice venturing upon his or her career. They seek, it is true, to tell us how fame, once achieved, may be increased and fostered. But that is another story.

So while these stories which are founded upon facts entertain and please, there remains the conviction that there is about them somewhat of the incongruous, just as when a great tragedian, after the climax of the second act, in answer to the applause of his admirers, "steps out of character" to bow his thanks and express, haltingly, his appreciation. And this feeling persists when one reads that Mr. Mellie Dunham, the picturesque Maine fiddler, following his visit to Mr. Ford in his Dearborn home as an invited guest, has yielded to the temptation to himself step out of character that he may commercialize his suddenly-earned fame by appearing on the vaudeville stage. Thousands will pay the price to hear the white-haired fiddler play his tunes. There is no doubt of that. But he will not, perhaps, add to his laurels.

There is a fitness to all things. There is a place for all things. And fame is fickle, above all things. No one will begrudge the actors who have turned authors, or the fiddler who has turned showman, the money rewards which they may receive, but most of their friends and admirers will reserve to themselves the privilege of revising their former estimates and of re-cataloguing the great and the near-great according to their own appraisals of them.

## Editorial Notes

Many interesting facts are brought out in the recent annual report of W. M. Jardine, in the United States Secretary of Agriculture, with regard to the way in which the American farmer has availed himself of radio. For example, the number of sets on farms have jumped from less than 150,000 in 1923 to more than 550,000 in 1925, the average number of sets on farms per county having increased in the same period from about fifty to more than 200. As Mr. Jardine says: "This increase of 300 per cent is evidence that the farmer appreciates the broadcasting service provided for him." And still another striking point is brought out in the report, namely, that farmers generally have bought very good radio sets, a questionnaire answered by 2500 farmers in 1923 having indicated that the average price of their manufactured sets was \$175, and dealers in several parts of the country saying that sets worth from \$125 to \$400 sell much more readily to farmers than those costing under \$100. Many farmers, one reads, have more than saved the price of their radio sets by profit gained by the use of market information issued by the department for radio-casting.

Once more the germ has come into his (or should one say her) own, if one may credit certain information recently made public from London, as the result of the researches of two eminent gentlemen into the cause of a dreaded human malady. The little offending fellow who has thus been brought metaphorically to light is spoken of as an ultramicroscopic organism, and the assurance is given that this so nearly invisible creature has been discovered by actually invisible rays. One learns further that the main outstanding difficulty is at present to isolate the chemical agent in company with which this ferocious little beast, described as smaller than any hitherto known germ, operates. The article describing the "discovery" says that large sums of money have been spent in the provision of better accommodation for the highly skilled investigators, who have thus covered themselves with glory. May one be excused for reiterating Puck's sentiment, "What fools these mortals be."

## A Week in a Trawler

By A NAVAL OFFICER

I have just returned from my first trip in a Lowestoft steam trawler and count the experience gained well worth the discomfort. I have certainly learned what real hard work is.

I came down to Lowestoft on Monday and saw my friend, the "ship's husband" who arranged to ship me in the steam trawler King Alfred, sailing at 9 o'clock on Tuesday for a week's fishing off the Dogger Bank. She proved to be a quaint old bus, aged some thirty-five years, and thirty-five years of extremely hard work, too, from the look of her.

I purchased the necessary outfit consisting of, thigh sea boots, oilskin, so'wester, blue jersey, smock and duffe trousers—the latter of a very touching shade of purple—and at eight o'clock on Tuesday, clad in these, carrying my "donkey's breakfast" (straw mattress) and a small canvas bag containing a dry shirt, I appeared at Breach's office to sign on as "decky" for £2 a week and all found, and an eighth share of "stocker bait." This latter was an obscenity that was cleared up later.

After signing on, I was preceded by Breach on his bicycle to the King Alfred, which was lying alongside the North Quay. A tragedy occurred in Breach's office as I found that I had been walking through the streets of Lowestoft, clad to all intents and purposes as a fisherman, but with my best hat on my head. I must have looked a little odd I fear! However, Breach lent me a fearful and wonderful cap which unfortunately blew overboard about the third day out.

I found the King Alfred with Breach talking to the skipper—a rather fine looking, clean shaven, smallish man of about forty, with a lean, lined face and a great scar over his right eye, dressed in a blue pea-jacket and jersey, a red muffer round his neck, a pair of much patched and extraordinarily greasy trousers, clogs and an old battered sou'wester.

"Here's your new decky," said Breach, and then turning to me, "Get aboard and go for-ard to the foc'sle!" I obediently went forward, pushed my gear down the foc'sle hatch and followed it down a vertical iron ladder. The place was right in the eye of the ship—with eight bunks in two tiers, four on each side. It was about fourteen feet in length and about ten feet wide at the after end with a stool against the after bulkhead.

There was a small lobby outside into which the ladder from the upper deck led, and in the lobby were kept the oil lights and carbide and the fresh water pump. The foc'sle was unfit save for a couple of grimy deck scuttles and an old and battered oil light. I groped my way in and found the occupants in various stages of dressing.

There was Arthur, the "third hand"—a sort of second mate—a large man of about forty with a heavy mustache, rather grim looking with two days' growth of beard, sitting in his shirt sleeves trying to put on an enormous pair of leather sea boots; Shackles, the other "decky" (my opposite number) a man of about forty-five, who had a bald head and reminded me strongly of "Old Bill" in Baldrast's drawings; and last, but not least, Henry, the trimmer, a youth of about nineteen whose one failing was that on every possible occasion, namely when he wasn't eating or sleeping or talking, he would whine. "Oh, Rose-Marie, I love you!" all of a sudden.

Arthur pointed out my bunk to me (the upper one starboard side aft) and then they began to question me as to where I had been and whether I had been trawling before, how long I had been out of work, etc.—all done very nicely. I told them I had been out of work since May—that I had been in various ships, some steam and some sail, but that I hadn't been trawling before.

"Well," said Arthur, "where did you sleep last night?" I told him I slept ashore. "A pity we didn't know," said Shackles, "because you could have come and slept aboard here for nothing, and we could easily have found some grub for you, couldn't we, Arthur?"—which I thought was wonderfully nice of them.

So much for the occupants of the foc'sle. The skipper, mate, two engineers, and the cook lived aft in a somewhat similar cubby-hole, and it had a table in the middle where we all had our meals.

The skipper I have tried to describe. The two engineers were more or less nondescript. One had been a stoker in the navy for twelve years and confided in me one night that he wished he was back again where they piped dinner at 12 o'clock every day!

The cook, Billy, was quite a character—remarkably clean and a really excellent cook. How he managed to keep himself and his galley and his pots and pans in such a state of cleanliness was a complete mystery to me. The mate, I found, to my horror, had been one of my ship's company during the war! I trusted he would not

recognise me. However he did—the first day out at dinner—but like a brick didn't say anything until the last evening when he and I were sitting on the hatch mending a net, and he suddenly turned to me and said, "What do you think of this, sir, after the old Tay and Tyne?"

We sailed from Lowestoft at 9 o'clock and made an uneventful trip to Smith's Knoll Lightship, with a heavy sea and half a gale of wind behind us. We passed the Lightship at about noon and shot the trawl for the first time about 10 p. m. that night, just south of the Dogger Bank, the wind and sea having gone down a bit.

The routine worked as follows: The mate and Shackles made one watch while Arthur and I made the other. The watches changed every time the trawl was hauled and shot. The trawl remained down for three and one-half hours. Hauling and shooting the trawl, cutting, sorting, washing, and stowing the fish away in ice was an "all hands" job—including the trimmer.

It took about half an hour to haul the trawl, get the cod end inboard, the fish on deck and then shoot it again. After the trawl was shot again, the business of gutting, sorting, etc., started and, if the haul was a good one, took any time up to two hours. So that even if it was your watch below, there only remained about an hour and a half of it for sleep and meals!

This went on, of course, night and day. By Friday night was just about "all in"—wondering if I could go on or not. It was blowing very nearly a whole gale and I thought we should never get the trawl aboard.

We seemed to spend most of our time working under water. She was taking green water over most everywhere as she lay in the trough of the sea. However, we got the trawl inboard in the end, and the skipper decided not to shoot again as the glass was still going down.

We cleaned and gutted the fish, stowed them away and finished about midnight. Then Arthur and I kept watch until 5:30 a. m. when the mate and Shackles relieved us. The next thing I remember was when we were called at 11:30 on Saturday forenoon, and so the work commenced again.

A mishap occurred on Sunday morning as one of the other boards got foul of the propeller and knocked off a couple of blades, so that we had to creep back to Lowestoft, getting in on Monday.

We had three good meals a day—breakfast 7:30—dinner at 12:30 and tea at 5:30. All that was not eaten was put on the table and left there until next morning so that anyone who felt hungry during the night could have a snack.

The chief things that struck me were the extraordinary cheerfulness that prevailed the whole time, and the almost complete absence of bad language. Also the men's extreme kindness, and their happy knack of making one feel at home, so to speak. I expected to feel a complete outsider, but it was not so at all.

As I said, we ate our meals together aft and I realised the truth of what Kipling says in "Captains Courageous," that men, who sit round a small table in a confined space and eat their meals in a small ship with a lot of motion on her, have the most seriously polished table manners. I have met many men who call themselves gentlemen on the hatch busy with their knives, the mate, with his round, red, childlike face, all wet and shining, and with his twinkling blue eyes and never failing smile, Arthur somewhat grim and hunched up, wrists bound with red flannel to protect them from the chafe of his oilskins, and Shackles with his sou'wester pushed on the back of his head and water dripping off the ends of his "Old Bill" mustache—singing some quaint song about "Susan His First Love"—while Henry (whistling the inevitable "Oh, Rose-Marie, I love you," between his teeth) and I would be groveling about on our hands and knees on the deck amid a pile of gleaming fish, sorting them into baskets for the three on the hatch to gut. And above it all, the skipper's face would show peering out of the wheelhouse windows.

Take one of those chaps, rough and uncultured as he may be (many can hardly write their names and are not the least proud of their so-called civilization, and I doubt not which you would choose. For they are men with a capital M).

On Tuesday morning I signed off and drew my pay, £2, 5s. 8d. pay and 7s. for my share of the stocker bait which proved to be a certain proportion of the fish put on one side to be sold for the crew.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

The discovery of the plot against Signor Mussolini, which was to have been followed (so it is alleged on Fascist quarters) by an armed insurrection, has led the Government to adopt more stringent measures against the Opposition press, and it may be said that Italy today is without Opposition journals. Many have been suppressed by orders of the prefects, others have ceased publication of their own accord, and the rest have been allowed to appear, make no comments on the home situation and the home policy of the Fascist Government. In this respect Fascist Italy does not differ much from Soviet Russia or republican Turkey, where the freedom of the press has been banished.

The Fascist chiefs have repeatedly made assurances that the Italian people are practically unanimous in favor of Fascism, and their campaign against the Opposition journals is therefore inexplicable. On the other hand it is undeniable that the number of readers of the Opposition journals is greater than that of Fascist newspapers, but this does not mean that the readers of non-Fascist papers are anti-Fascist. The truth is that Fascism, with a single exception, the Popolo d'Italia, has been unable to produce a really good paper which would appeal to the Italian taste in journalism. On the contrary Fascism has flooded the country with a large number of dailies which contain nothing but insults and threats to the adversaries of the present régime.

Among the many bills of minor importance approved by the Chamber of Deputies in its autumn session is one providing new regulations for the display of the Italian flag in public and private buildings. The green, white and red Italian tricolor was first adopted in 1805, when Napoleon I formed Italy into one kingdom. The same colors were chosen by the Italian nationalists during their struggle for independence, and the tricolor was finally accepted by the King of Sardinia, who added in its center the shield of the House of Savoy surmounted by a crown. This flag was adopted by the first Parliament of united Italy, and has since been recognized as the Italian national flag. Curiously enough, the emblems of the House of Savoy have not figured hitherto in the flag flown over Parliament House when sittings are held. This apparently was done out of reverence to the republican deputies who formed part of the Lower House. The new bill also prohibits the hoisting of foreign flags unless they are accompanied by the Italian.

Senator Giovanni Agnelli, the general manager of the Fiat Motor Works at Turin, has received a gift from the Soviet Government—a mark of gratitude for the participation of the Fiat Company during the last twelve months in the revival of industrial life in Russia. The present consists of a handsome dish of solid gold with the Communist emblem engraved upon it and studded with magnificent precious stones. Senator Agnelli has accepted the gift, which is exhibited in the reception hall of the Fiat factory.

In the lumber room of Palazzo Pitti in Florence a portrait picture of Cosimo I de' Medici has recently been discovered. The picture is very well known because of its many copies which have been hitherto erroneously attributed to the famous Florentine artist Bronzino. This portrait shows the sharp features of Cosimo in their full majesty. A nobel head vividly colored rises out of the breastplate, and a beautifully shaped hand rests lightly on the helmet. It can be safely said that all other pictures of Cosimo made at later dates are replicas of the same picture, modified in dress and feature according to period. The best known portrait of Cosimo was until

now that exhibited at the Pitti Gallery, but placed beside the authentic Bronzino it bears every evidence of being a clever copy. The picture was restored by the artist in the Uffizi Gallery at the side of the bust of Cosimo made by Benvenuto Cellini, which is considered the best and most characteristic likeness which has come down to us.

Two large transatlantic liners, the Roma and Augustus, are now under construction at the Ansaldo yards for the Italian General Navigation Company. Both ships are of 33,000 tons, and will be the largest liners in the Italian mercantile marine. The Roma will make her maiden voyage to New York in the latter half of 1926, and it is confidently expected that the new liner will make the crossing between Naples and New York in eight days. Other liners are also under construction for the Central American, Australian, and South Pacific routes. This increased activity of the Italian shipyards shows that the Italian marine is making a bold effort to meet the increasing requirements of international traffic.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unopened.

### "Dr. Russell H. Conwell"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in The Christian Science Monitor paying tribute to Dr. Russell H. Conwell, known as the "pebble millionaire" because of his unstinted philanthropy, recalls an incident which may be of interest at this time.

The writer was one of the first students to enroll in the night courses given at Temple College, now Temple University, which was founded and supported by Dr. Conwell. This was long before any of the present structures were erected, and the college was then conducted in a church that had been purchased for this purpose. It was situated not many blocks from the site of the present university.

When I went to enroll for a course in English literature, I was directed to a room formerly used as the pastor's study, and here I found the dean waiting to enroll the applicants. It was late in the afternoon of a winter's day, and I was the only applicant at that moment. While talking to the dean I was conscious of the entrance of a tall, dark figure, who came over near the desk and stood silently watching us. When he finished I turned and the newcomer held out his hand in friendly greeting to me, an utter stranger.

Then before I could withdraw my hand he reached in the pocket of his plain, black overcoat and drew out a handful of little red candles and deposited them in my hand. He was a large man with a large hand and many of the little red candles overflowed onto the floor. Whereupon the newcomer, whom I later learned was Mr. Conwell, and I got down on the floor with our heads close together and carefully picked up from the worn carpet all the burnt drops I cannot remember that I saw. He said a single word, but it was an instance of the kindness which marked his entire life.

It will also greatly interest many, no doubt, to learn that it was this same Dr. Conwell who was the young lawyer mentioned in Sibyl Wilbur's "Life of Mary Baker Eddy," on page 246 (new edition)—255 (old edition)—as having been employed by Mrs. Eddy in connection with a legal matter in which she was interested. F. W. S. Boston, Mass.